MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

VOL. III. NO. 261 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1915. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
7th Nov.	Khyber ..	9000	....	..
14th „	Persia ..	8000	....	..
21st „	Medina ..	12500	....	..
28th „	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	....	..
5th Dec.	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
12th „	Khiva ..	9000	....	..
19th „	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
26th „	Kashgar ..	9000	....	..
2nd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
9th „	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
16th „	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd „	Khyber ..	9000	....	..
30th „	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
4th Nov.	Nankin ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000
18th „	Malta ..	7000	Moloja ..	12500
2nd Dec.	Novara ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
16th „	Nellore ..	7000	Moldavia ..	10000
30th „	Sardinia ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
1916				
13th Jan.	Nankin ..	7000	Medina ..	12500

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
2nd Nov...	Fultala ..	Australia via Malbar Coast and Colombo.
2nd Nov...	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting.
6th Nov. *	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with s. s. "Dwarka" for Persian Gulf (passengers only).
5th Nov...	Chakla ..	Persian Gulf Ports (Subsidiary Mail.)
9th Nov...	Dilwara ..	East and South African Ports.

* or on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Wakasa Maru...	K. Itsuno	6327	27th Oct.	8th Nov.
Penang Maru..	S. Muradzum	5280	3rd Nov	13th Nov
Yeboshi Maru..	H Nojiri	4098	6th Nov.	18th Nov.
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	18th Nov.	30th Nov.

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road. Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Luzon Maru.	4078	T. Miyata	24th Oct	4th Nov.
Ume Maru ..	3016	S. Nakayama	6th Nov.	17th Nov.
Inaho Maru	3939	T. Wakazawa	21st Nov	2nd Dec.

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

G. M. JAYAKAR

ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER
GIRGAON, BOMBAY.
Photos by Day and Night.
Pastles Painting a Speciality.
Perfect satisfaction in Snap Shots of Children.
Office, School and College Groups at special reduced rates.
Amateure Work done promptly and chea
A visit is solicited.
Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Habitual constipation is very rebellious to treatment. The use of liver pills and other purgatives gives only temporary relief. Kasagra is pleasant and certain in action, and *will cure.* D 18

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
			1915.
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Nov. 18th

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris ..	A & C	9239	..	24th Nov.
City of Marcilles	A & C	8250	..	16th Dec.

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2ndclass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	650
London via Marseilles.....	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1838.
Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY
MOTOR CAR	GUARANTEE
MOTOR CYCLE	PLATE GLASS
BICYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
LIVE STOCK	DRIVING
ACCIDENT	ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
25-14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave. Bombay, about
S. S. Olympia..	5124	Alex Andrew	23rd Nov. 1915
S.S Scindia	5166	R. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	3rd Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	2nd Feb. „
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th „ „

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments
EST.MATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY;
AND
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 13,14,277
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Mengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Les Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta.	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay.	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore.	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar.	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin.		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 104 & 1439

WHY BANISH YOUR OLD PIANO?

If your piano has lost its power, its attractiveness and your interest in it, it is for the reason that it needs renovation.
We can restore the tone and put the action into a condition almost new, removing all the jangling and ill-tone, thereby giving it

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE

and returning to you the pleasure it once gave, in substitution of the disgust its possession imposes in its present state.
If this offer does not tempt you we will take your old instrument allowing you full value in part payment of a

BRAND NEW PIANO

which will be to you an investment of a life-time.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar.	Klang(F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,00 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 963, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Zymole Trokeys clear the throat and revive the voice—important facts for all who talk or sing. Their widespread popularity shows their value. B 15

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Opens on Thursday the 14th October, under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation Commands excellent view Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 578

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED WEAVING MASTER for mill in Gujerat. Must be competent sizer. Englishman preferred. Apply to Box No. 596 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2205

WANTED—TWO CHUMS to share a large room in a well appointed flat on the Apollo Bunder. All modern conveniences. Good table. Apply "X. Y. Z." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

WANTED—Two trained certificated LADY TEACHERS for the Sultania Girls' High School, Bhopal, C. I. Salary according to qualifications. Apply PRINCIPAL Alexandra High School Bhopal. 2217

WANTED—French family, Vicinity Hotel Majestic, have large well furnished room with good Board for two Rs. 110 each; also single room for one Rs. 110, modern conveniences. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED at once MECHANICAL, ENGINEER, holding 2nd class certificates, to drive oil engines on a salary of Rs. 40, rising to Rs. 50 p.m. Apply with copies of testimonials by the 10th November, 1915, to THE SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICER, Waterworks. Sub-Dn., Buldana (Berar). 908

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.—CHIEF OFFICER WANTED.—The post of Chief Officer of the Bandra Municipality will fall vacant from December 1st, 1915.

Applications for the appointment, stating age and attaching copies of testimonials, should reach the Undersigned by November 15th, 1915. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 275 per mensem with annual increments rising to Rs. 450 in 4 years.

B. W. KISSAN, I.C.S.,
President, Bandra Municipality.
October, 28th, 1915. 911

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—A MOTOR MECHANIC is required for service on the Kalka Simla Railway.

Candidates must be thoroughly competent, have had not less than three years' workshop experience of Motor repairs and be not less than 25 years of age.

Total emoluments, including pay and overtime, about Rs. 200 a month.

Applications with copies of certificates should be sent to THE DISTRICT LOCO SUPERINTENDENT, North Western Railway, Kalka. 902

WANTED two temporary CLERKS on Rs. 40 per month, who have passed the Intermediate Arts Examination.

Also, two temporary CLERKS on Rs. 30 and two on Rs. 25 per month, who have passed the Matriculation Examination.

Apply with copies of University and Character Certificate to
THE DEPUTY ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL,
Posts and Telegraphs,
Nagpur, C. P.

N. B.—Original Certificates should not be sent. 909

WANTED by the Asansol Mines Board of Health for the Asansol Mining Settlement, Bengal, India, a CHIEF SANITARY OFFICER on a salary of Rs. 1,200 (£80) rising to Rs. 1,500 (£100) a month with a free house or allowance in lieu thereof. The leave rules will be the same as those for employees of District Boards in Bengal. Travelling allowance at first class Government rates will be given. Only fully qualified Medical men possessing an European Diploma of Public Health with previous experience of Sanitary work need apply. Applicants must be under the age of 45. The selected candidate will be expected to sign a contract of employment for five years, terminable at any time by either party on six months' notice. He will be a whole time servant of the Board and will not be permitted to engage in private practice. He should join his appointment at once. If in England, he will be given a free passage. The appointment is subject to the approval of the Government of Bengal in whom the power of appointment is vested under the Mining Settlements Act. Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to 1st February, 1916.

W. A. MARR,
District Magistrate, Burdwan,
and
Chairman, Asanol Mines Board of Health.
Burdwan, E. I. Ry., Bengal, India.
990

WANTED.

WANTED a WELL TRAINED CERTIFIED CHAUFFEUR. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 597, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2214

WANTED PAYING GUESTS in large and breezy flat, in Wodehouse Road. Electric lights and fans. Accommodation for married couple or two bachelors. Excellent cuisine. Immediate entry. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1005

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL—Paying boarders will now be admitted into this School. For fees, rules and other particulars, apply to the SECRETARY, G. T. Charities, Holichakla Fort, Bombay. 2213

WANTED A LADY SUB-ASST. SURGEON for the Chhinkhadan State dispensary on pay of Rs. 100 p.m. with free quarters partly furnished. Apply to the undersigned with copies of certificates and testimonials.

MAHANT BHUDHAR KISHORE DAS,
Feudatory Chief,
Chhinkhadan State,
2218 Central Provinces.

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2193

FOR SALE—VERTICAL BOILER, Cochrane Maker, 125 lbs. pressure, 11 N. H. P., used for two years only.

New Copper Circles, 5/8in. and ¼in. thick and 8ft.—3in., 5in. and 5ft.—6in. in diameter. Apply to D. B. PATEL, Rupa Villa, Cumballa Hill. 1010

FOR SALE—AERATED WATER FACTORY, worked by Electric Power with all its accessories, bullock carts, etc. For particulars apply to AMERICAN AERATED WATER FACTORY, Charni Road, near Cama Baug, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. 1009

CAPITAL OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE.—Landed property consisting of four large bungalows with about forty thousand square yards of land on Warden Road, Khumballa Hill. For particulars apply to:—

R. N. FUTCHALLY,
9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
2208

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

SMART VICTORIA with fast and quiet Waller horse available for hire on monthly moderate terms. Please apply J. B. MISTRY, c/o Central Bank, Ld., Allice Buildings, Fort. 1003

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

TO LET.—DEVLALI, Camp View, fully furnished, large Bungalow water laid. Now in the occupation of J. W. Stokes, Esqr., from 15th November next. Apply to JAMSHED & SONS, Empress Hotel, Devlali. 950

NOTICES.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the Divali Festival is now approaching the public are hereby cautioned against letting off or throwing fire works on or near any Public Street, road or thoroughfare and are informed that any one committing a breach of the law in this respect will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to enforce this order strictly.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 30th Oct. 1915.
S. M. EDWARDES,
2200 Commissioner of Police.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 6th and 8th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SOCIETY," Bombay.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Suit No. 603/2183 of 1914.

CHINAPA KRISHNAJI and (2) VITHOBA KRISHNAJI doing business as Plumbers and Sanitary Contractors in the name of Krishnaji Chinoo and Sons at 6, Kamatipura Street, Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

MARUTI RAGHOBA KATE, residing at Nos. 30-34, Bellasis Road ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 6th day of October, 1915, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of Plaintiffs, all the right, title and interest of the Defendant Maruti Raghoba Kate in the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 475 square yards or thereabouts of which 406 square yards or thereabouts are leasehold bearing Collector's Old No. 2848, New No. 17035, Old Survey No. 1/4367, New Survey No. 1/3795 and are shown on the plan attached to the indenture of lease, dated 15th June, 1908, and coloured red and the remaining 69 square yards or thereabouts are of the Quit and ground rent tenure bearing Collector's Old No. 2848, New No. 9031, Old Survey No. 4/4767, 2341, New Survey No. 3795, together with all the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 684, Street No. 30, 32, 34, situate, lying and being at Bellasis Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North-East by the said Bellasis Road, on or towards the South-East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the public road, and on or towards the North by the property of Dossabhai Jamsetji Mistry.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the above-named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 19th day of November, 1915, lodge in my office a statement varified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights claims or charges.

Dated this 19th day of October, 1915.
(Sd.) K. F. MODI,
2216 Assistant Commissioner.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. NUSSERWANJEE & Co. of Lahore, Auctioneers for the North Western Railway, have received instructions to sell by public auction at the General Stores Depots at Lahore and Mughalpura, on Wednesday the 1st December, 1915, and following days commencing daily at 8 a.m., the collections of Scrap Material &c., as detailed below:—

	Approximate quantities to be put up to Auction at the Lahore Stores Depot.	Approximate quantities to be put up to Auction at the Mughalpur Stores. Depot.
Scrap Brass Boring ..	35 Tons.	..
,, ,, Tubing ..	35 ,,	..
,, ,, Ingot ..	26 ,,	..
,, Copper ,, ..	46 ,,	..
,, ,, Boring ..	3 ,,	..
,, Miscellaneous ..	4 Cwts.	..
,, Wrought Iron ..	640 Tons.	2660 Tons.
,, Cast Iron, consisting of burnt Gas Retorts, Cylinders, Pulleys &c. ..	430 ,,	50 ,,
,, Buffers for Carriages	..	100 ,,
,, Hoop Iron ..	3 ,,	35 ,,
,, Rails	..	450 ,,
,, Corrugated Iron Sheets	90 ,,	20 ,,
,, Steel Sleepers ..	..	900 ,,
,, Steel Tyres ..	30 ,,	300 ,,
,, ,, Springs ..	..	104 ,,
,, ,, Miscellaneous	28 ,,	12 ,,
,, Wire Rope ..	20 ,,	..
Condemned Covered Goods Wagon Bodies.	..	2 Nos.

The terms and conditions of Sale will be notified at the time of Auction.

By Order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Storekeeper,
N. W. Rly.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, Dated 29/10/1915.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO

Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 2329.

SALE ON THURSDAY THE 4TH NOVEMBER 1915 AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.). AT THE ROOMS OF THE AUCTIONEERS.

Messrs. BAILEY & Co., auctioneers will sell by public auction on Thursday 4th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Rooms of the Auctioneers at Lipton Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, where all goods are removed for sale, the upto date and substantial trade household furniture consisting of dining table and chairs, meatsafes, dinner waggons, drawingroom suites of sofas and chairs lined rich tapestry, hall and corner cabinets, marble top hall tables and teapoys, vases, fancy tiled and wooden teapoys, low, easy, and Curzon chairs, Baba easy chairs, folding wooden chairs, deck chairs camp cots, writting, dressing and wash-hand tables, single and double almirras, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, carpet and a few pieces of glassware etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman
Goods are on view.

BAILEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd November, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285

Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE ON THURSDAY THE 4TH INST., 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS FURNITURE.

On THURSDAY, the 4th November, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers are instructed to sell by public auction at "Bharucha Building," Princess Street next to The Prince of Wales Hair Cutting Saloon, (where the furniture has been removed for auction) the valuable new designed artistic and substantial high class specially made teak and blackwood household furniture, consisting of rich silk tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, blackwood carved centre table, dining table, dining chairs, blackwood cabinets, tiled top teapoys, marble tops dressing and washing tables, writing tables, glass screens, paper rack, dinner waggon, desk writing table, low and easy chairs, revoling book case, show case, silk tapestry line high back chairs, mirror chest of drawers, carpets, office tables, glassware, etc., etc.

Also rich chesterfield drawing room mirror artistic cabinets, cuzy corner screen.

The above furniture is on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd November, 1915.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF OILY COTTON, COTTON WASTE, ETC.

Under instructions from the Insurance offices concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 4th day of November, 1915, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at Doongri Street, Mandvi.

Oily Cotton, Cotton waste, etc., of the recent fire at Doongri Street, Mandvi.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd November, 1915.

STANDARD OIL CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2 per case
White Rose 150 deg. ...	5 12 2 per case
Chester Brand 125 deg.—	5 2 2 per case
Devoes's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg. ...	4 15 2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

ROYAL YAKUTI

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that must is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills: Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARLEY necessary.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
Rajkot, Kathiawar.

AMUSEMENTS.

6-30 **EXCELSIOR THEATRE** 6-30

OUR ALL STAR FILM PROGRAMME.

CHARLES CHAPLIN'S very latest 2-part comedy

"CHARLEY THE TRAMP"

THIS IS A POSITIVE ROAR.

YOU WILL NEVER SEE CHAPLIN IN A FUNNIER FILM.

Pathe Freres Latest Society Drama

"THE FIRST DAWN"

A charming two-part drama with a vigorous and original plot, featuring Andre Pascal.

KINEMACOLOR 1915. LATEST FRENCH WAR FILMS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

9-30 p.m. 9-30 p.m.

A TORNADO OF LAUGHTER

Maurice E. Bandmann presents the

BANDMANN OPERA Co.
BANDMANN OPERA Co.

in the London success

"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"

A musical play in 2 acts.

Music by
PAUL A. RUBENS.

Prices Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.

PLAN AT ROSE & CO.

Next Thurs., Fri. and Sat.

or the late Geo. Edwarde's Great production

"BETTY"
"BETTY"

From Daly's Theatre, London.

GRAND CONCERT

IN AID OF THE

WAR RELIEF FUND

to be held in the

B. E. S. GIRLS' SCHOOL

on November 3rd
at 9-15 p. m.

Reserved seats Rs. 1-4-0
Unreserved ,, Re. 1-0-0

Tickets can be bought at the door.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

SONG .....The flag that never comes down ..Girl Guides.
SONG .....Selected .....Miss O. Yamahi

A pair of Lunatics.

A dramatic Sketch.

HE otherwise Capt. Geo. Fieldy..Mr. Flanagan
SHE ,, Clara Manners....Mrs. Flanagan

SONG .....Selected .....Mr. Riley
SONG ..... ,, ...Miss Newland

PART II.

Musical Cantata.

Too Bad.

PART I ....
PART II ....Morning ....
DANCE .....The Sig. ....
PART III ...Evening ....
DANCE .....The Valetta Circle ....

Tableau Vivant.

THE ALLIES.

BRITANNIA .....Miss Newland.
BELGIUM ..... ,, Grant.
RUSSIA..... ,, O. Yamahe.
FRANCE ..... ,, Winckler.
JAPAN ..... ,, E. Yamahe.

DANCE

Under the Distinguished Patronage of

T. E. LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

And in the presence of

The Royal Belgian & Allied contries' Counsuls

The Ex-Soldiers' Society of India & Burma (Bombay Branch) will hold a

SUBSCRIPTION DANCE IN THE

TOWN HALL

BOMBAY

On Friday, the 5th Nov., 1915.

In aid of the

BELGIAN RED CROSS FUND.

Dancing Commences at 9-30 p. m.

Tickets may be had from any of the Members or from the Secretery, Victoria Terminus, or the Head Office of the Society 'Times' Building.

Or at the Door.

Rs. 3—0—0 One Lady and Gent.
Rs. 1—8—0 Extra Lady.

SKATING RINK

GRAND OPENING NIGHT
Thursday, 11th November
at 9-30 p. m.
Entire new stock of Skates
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

Lalitkaladarsh Natak Co.

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
AT THE
Empire Theatre
Tuesday, 2nd Nov. at 9 p. m.
RAKSHASHI MAHATWAKANCSHA

Maharastra Natak Mandali.

GRANT ROAD,
Bombay Theatre.
Tuesday, 2nd November
at 9-30 p. m.
TARAMANDAL
SPECIAL LAST PERFORMANCE.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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KALYAN—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KARACHI.—Standard Bookstall.
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LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—Shapurji Nowroji & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NASIK.—Mahdeo V. Joshi, Main Rd,
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—Ram Sharanlal.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapit.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE.

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

Zymole Trokeys stop that rattle in your voice. They are pleasant to use if your throat feels husky. Try them and be convinced. Then you will never be without them. B-12

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PATHE MASTERPIECE
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Thursday, Friday & Saturday
this week
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SEE IT FOR THE LAST TIME
ON
SATURDAY, THE 6th NOVEMBER.

AND THE GREATEST OF ALL GREAT FILMS

THE PERILS OF PAULINE

SHALL HAVE COME TO A CLOSE.

DO NOT MISS THE LAST TWO WEEKS.

TO-NIGHT YOU WILL SEE SOME MOST SENSATIONAL ACTS THAT SURPASS ALL PREVIOUS ONES
AND ON SATURDAY NEXT
THE LAST THREE EPISODES WILL ASTOUND AND AMAZE YOU BEYOND ALL DESCRIPTION.

Time—Week Days.
7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA.

Time—Saturdays & Sundays
4-45, 6-30. 8-15 & 10 p.m.

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On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,
Thursday, Friday & Saturday
this week
AND THEN
SEE IT FOR THE LAST TIME
ON
SATURDAY, THE 6th NOVEMBER.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 1.

Fultala	Cave	Busreh.
Risaldar	Orkeshott	Calcutta.
Chakla	Allen	Busreh
Favigana	Bopeso	Genoa

The following steamers entered the docks for loading on Monday:—

Steamers	Favigana	for	Genoa
,,	Persia	for	London

S. S. Kirin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kirin Maru left Singapore for Kobe direct on the 30th October.

S. S. Fultala:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Fultala, 2,702 tons, Captain S. Cane, arrived here yesterday from Busreh, which port she left on the 25th ultimo, with a cargo of dates.

S. S. Risaldar:—The steamer Risaldar, 3,692 tons, Captain C. Orkeshott, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, with general goods on board.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain L. S. Allen, arrived here yesterday from Busreh, which port she left on the 21st ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Favigann:—The steamer Favigann, 2,284 tons, Captain F. Bopeso, arrived here yesterday from Genoa, having left that port on the 8th ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Paris:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Paris passed Perim on the 30th ultimo, and is due to arrive at Bombay on the early morning of the 5th instant.

Monday, November 1st, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Luzon Maru	Miyate	O. S. Kaisha
B. Haiametal	X. Lemex	M. M. Shirazi
D. & E. City of Calcutta	Rigby	K. Nixon & Co
F. Cragoswald	Nunn	D. Nanji & Sons.
H. Singaporian	Saunderson	S. Tayebji & Sons
M. Khosrau	Courtney	T. M. & Co
M. Nurani	Fanning	T. M. & Co
N. Airedale	Rossell	K. N. & Co
P. Garryvale	Kearney	K. N. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Netravati	B. S. N. Co
Intravati	B. S. N. Co
Forvni	K. N. & Co
Bahadri	K. N. Co
Ira adi	K. N. & Co
Courland	B. S. .Co
Sabarmati	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Wakasa Maru	Itsuno	N. Y. Kaisha
3 Richard Nordraok	Hunn	F. F. Campbell & Co
5 Orangemoor	Edington	T. M. & Co
6 Alavi	Thomson	T. M. & Co
8 Vita	Cammack	M. M. & Co
12 & 13 Hartington	Long	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

14 Linga	Cutbush M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nankin	Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co
4 Persia	Hall	P. & O. S. N. Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bayo Maru	Kametaka	Shaw Wallace & Co

M. W. D. D.

Dredger "Gouernador"	A. Ashdown & Co
Light Vessel	Chief Engineer, B. P. T.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baron Fairlie	Macdonald	W. & A. G. & Co
Chakla	Allen	M. M. & Co
Chaldara	Livingstone	M. M. & Co
Cigale	Jouanis	T. M. & Co
Favigana	Bopeso	Italian S. N. Co
Fultala	Cave	M. M. & Co
Gnochna	Smith	M. M. & Co
Hans B.	Henriksen	T. M. & Co
Jeddah	Loftus	T. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Tenlim to	G. Arbuthnot & Co
Risaldar	Orkeshot	
Suwa	Gilling	

EXPORTS.

Nov. 1.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Alava (s) 5,920 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.; 2,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Alava (s) 300 bales cotton, M. Amersey & Co.

Joshef Argost Feherezias (s) 2,100 tons old iron, K. M. Nathoo.

Favignana (s) 4,012 cwts. linseed, K. M. Nathoo; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Favignana (s) 11,850 cwts. castor seed, C. Boggeano & Co.; 2,002 cwts. linseed, C. Boggeano & Co.; 1,760 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Bros.; 500 bales cotton, H. M. Mehta & Co.; 265 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.; 531 bales cotton, T. Bomanji & Co.; 800 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Luzon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.; 100 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani & Co.; 56 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 25 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Wakasa Maru (s) 500 bales cotton yarn, Tata, Sons & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Luzon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Nankin (s) 1 cwt. ivory, A. Luduck.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Luzon Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Luzon Maru (s) 194 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nankin (s) 38 cwts. raisins, A. Mehemedally; 40 lbs. saffron, A. Mehemedally; 7 cwts. aplet, A. Mehemedally, 700 bales cotton twist C. Ebrahim & Co.; 70 cwts. sharkfins, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 14 cwts. fishmaws, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.

Feel like giving up, worried despondent, can't eat. Try Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract increase your appetite, restore your health restore the lost energy and and be yourself. 5

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Nov. 1.

Local rain has fallen in Lower Burma and South-West Madras. The principal amounts are Victoria Point 4 inches, Table Island 1½, and Tinnevelly 1.

The conditions remained disturbed on the west of the Andamans.

No important change is forecasted.

RAINFALL TO DATE.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 30.

The transition from summer to autumn conditions is being carried very slowly and the regular retreating monsoon rains have not as yet begun in Madras. The rainfall from the 30th April to date is 20 per cent. or more in excess in Assam and the United Provinces east and is 20 per cent. or more in defect in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central India west and the whole of north-west India. In the rest of the country it is within 20 per cent. of the normal.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 1st November 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is generally in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in Rajputana and upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess except at the coast stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in defect in Berar.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature continues in defect.

General Remarks.—A few showers have occurred in the extreme south and may again occur there.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 1st of November, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st June to Date	Rainfall Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	83.2	68.9	78		0.11	—0.11
Do. (31st)						
Jask	92.5	74.6	41		0.10	—0.10
Muskat	91.3	77.4	55		0.24	—0.24
Do. (31st)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	94.3	56.7	64		0	0
Rawalpindi	88.5	51.7	50		0	0
Lahore	93 5	53.3	65		0	0
Hissar	94	55.5	26		0	0
Ambala	87 7	54 1	73		0	—0 02
Delhi	90.3	61.8	53		0	0
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	92 7	62.2	47		0	0
Mainpuri	92 2	60.0	64		0	—0.02
Jhansi	92 6	59.8	43		0	—0.01
Cawnpore	87.6	61.3	83		0	—0.02
Allahabad	88.0	62.3	74		0	—0.01
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	99	57.8	39		0	0
Karachi	85 5	72 1	80		0	0
Ajmer	92 4	55 6	48		0	—0 01
Jalpur	94 5	57 2	37		0	—0 01
Kotah	94.2	65.6	32		0	0
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97.0	65 6	25		0	0
Dwarka	87 1	74 9	67		0	0
Veraval	88.1	76 7	55		0	0
Rajkot	96 2	62 3	41		0	0
Bhavnagar Para	98 2	65 6	32		0	0
Surat	95 3	63 5	69		0	0
Ahmedabad	99 6	64.0	40		0	0
Deesa	100.1	60 5	32		0	0
Neemuch	91 1	60 0	39		0	0
Indore	89.9	56.1	54		0	—0.01
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84 9	55.3	71		0	—0.01
Saugor	89.0	60 6	37		0	0
Hoshangabad	87 5	67.8	73		0	—0.01
Khandwa	91 4	59 0	58		0	—0.01
Akola	91 7	54.8	55		0	0.01
Amrcati	88 3	59.3	38		0	—0.01
Nagpur	87 7	61 6	55		0	—0 03
Chanda	87 7	57 0	73		0	0 05
Raipur	87.2	67 6	68		0	— 0.03
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88 0	73 3	83		0	—0.03
Ratnagiri	83.5	70.9	40		0	—0.04
Mormugao	85 4	71.6	82		0	—0 11
Karwar	88 0	68.3	90		0	—0.15
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92 4	57 1	50		0	—0.01
Ahmednagar	85 4	55 5	47		0	—0.03
Poona	89 0	58 1	81		0	—0.02
Sholapur	89.8	62 1	39		0	—0.07
Bijapur	85.2	58.6	49		0	—0.10
Belgaum	82 9	57 5	58		0	—0.12
Aurangabad	88 2	57 4	42		0	—0.03
Nizamabad (Indur.)	87.9	58 0	64		0	—0.05
Hyderabad	86.7	62.9	48		0	—0.12
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87 4	75 8	83		0	—0.19
Calicut	86.8	76.3	89	0.01	94 21	—0.26
Cochin	86.9	6 3	82		0	—0.41
Colombo	84 4	74.1	95	0.64	41.21	0.02
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90 2	73.2	78		0	—0 50
Bellary	90 1	66.9	45		0	—0.13
Cuddapah	94.6	75 3	50		0	—0.19
Madras	91 6	71 5	75		0	—0.57
Bangalore	83 6	60 8	59		0	—0.18
Coimbatore	87 5	72 0	38		0	—0 12
Trichinopoly	85 1	75 7	89		0	—0 19
Negapatam	86.8	76 1	87	0.10	0.10	—0 65

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 1st November 1915 was 30.033 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st November, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.824	inches.
Temperature of Air	81.1	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.6	,,
Dew Point	72.0	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.745	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	88.0	,,
Minimum do. do.	75.5	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,WNW,NW.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	128 Miles.	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	HIGH WATER. Dept. on Still ft. in.	LOW WATER. Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill ft. in.
	Nov			Nov		
Mon.	1	m 5 35	25 1	1	m 1 0a	20 7
		6 0a	23 3		11 57a	20 2
Tu	2	m 6 42	25 4	2	1 42a	19 6
		7 20a	24 3			
Wed	3	m 7 40	25 10	3	m 1 24	19 10
		8 25a	25 6		2 17a	18 4
Thur	4	m 8 30	26 5	4	m 2 20	19 4
		9 18a	26 11		2 51a	17 9
Fri.	5	m 9 14	27 0	5	m 3 7	18 4
		10 4a	28 2		3 26a	15 9
Sat.	6	m 9 56	27 7	6	m 3 52	18 5
		10 48a	29 3		4 3a	14 7
Sun	7	m 10 38	27 10	7	m 4 37	18 2
		11 33a	30 0		4 43a	13 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 1 (Monday)	,, 6h. 38m.	6h. 6m.
,, 2 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 39m.	,, 6h. 6m
,, 3 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 39m.	,, 6h. 5m.
,, 4 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 40m.	,, 6h. 5m.
,, 5 (Friday)	,, 6h. 40m.	,, 6h. 4m.
,, 6 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 41m.	,, 6h. 4m.
,, 7 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 41m.	,, 6h. 4m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, 1915 October 23rd. 5h 45-5m. a.m. Last Quarter 1915 October 31st 10h. 9-8m. a.m. New Moon 1915 November 7th 1h. 22-3m. p.m. First Quarter, 1915, November 14th 4h. 33-0 a.m.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 39,17, 263-10-9; 14th instalment from Dharwar District, Rs. 12,200; Meherban Sir Gangadharrao G. Patwardhan K.C.I.E., Chief of Miraj (Senior), Rs. 3,000, Subscriptions from Ahmednagar, Rs. 2,079-2-9; Subscriptions from Bijapur, Rs. 716-8-2; Girdharlal Amratlal Desai Esq., Rs. 201; Kalidas Umabhai Esq., Rs. 100; Rao Bahadur Mansukhram Mulji, Rs. 100; N. N. Vakil Esq., Rs. 100; Rao Saheb Harilal Desaibhai, Rs. 50; People of Porebunder State, Rs 22-14; Sankechand Ratanchand Esq., Rs. 20; Nathubhai Motichand Shah Esq., Rs. 15; Navnitrai N. Mehta Esq., Rs. 15; Trikamlal Ugerchand Vakil Esq., Rs. 15; Mohanlal Popatlal Esq., Rs. 10; Bhicaji Nagwekar Esq., Rs. 10; Subscriptions below Rs. 10, Rs. 3; Total Rs. 39,35,921-3-8.

Deduct amount (included in Rs. 20,000 from the Belgaum Branch announced on 21-9-15) from the Chief of Jamkhandi transferred to Government for Ambulances Rs. 18,000; Total Rs. 39,17,921-3-8.

COUNTERFEITING THE KING'S COIN.

CULPRIT CAUGHT RED-HANDED.

(News Bureau.)

KARACHI, Nov. 1.

The Karachi C. I. D., recently raided the house of one Niazali Shah, a Punjabi, lately employed by the East Indian Tramway Company, Karachi, and surprised him while counterfeiting the King-Emperor's coin. A ready prepared mould was seized with various metals, acids and the usual coiners' stock in trade. The case is proceeding before the additional City Magistrate.

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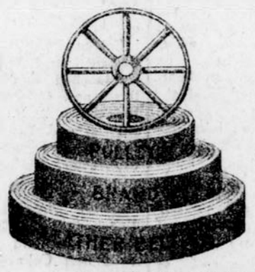

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COMMERCIAL.

RUSSIAN AND BULGARIAN SEAPORTS

In the Near East questions of access to the sea have acquired enormous importance, and have had the most series effect both on the policy of the States concerned and on the strategy of the belligerents. Until the Allies have forced the Dardanelles Russia's only seaports must be Archangel and Vladivostock; and a correspondent of the "Temps," in the course of a series of articles dealing with the Russian supply of munitions, gives an interesting account of the developments which have increased their capacity for admitting and handling oversea traffic. Vladivostock, though situated on a vast and admirably sheltered inlet, had at the outbreak of war only 1,294 metres, or about 1,400 yards, of quay space, little more than a twelfth of that available at Havre; it had one floating crane, lifting about a ton, and warehouse space for only some 25,000 tons of goods. Since the war began immense quantities of cotton (presumably for explosives), lead, copper, barbed wire, and machinery have passed through it, mainly from the United States, and great efforts have been made to extend its quays, in view of the immense traffic in munitions from American Pacific ports and Japan, but the work is far from complete. At present about 14 ocean-going vessels can discharge at once; the intention is to accommodate 40. But the capacity of the Trans-Serbian Railway is limited by the strength of the permanent way and the character of the soil on certain sections of the line, and it is stated that unfortunately the additional tracks and sidings laid down during the Russo-Japanese War were subsequently regarded as unnecessary and taken up. Twelve hundred factories, employing 100,000 workers, are stated to have been appropriated by the Japanese Government to the manufacture of munitions for Russia, but it is anticipated that their output will occasionally block both the port and the railway to Europe.

Russia's outlet to the Arctic Circle, Archangel, which, strangely enough, seems to have been thought before the war to have seen its best days, was, of course, overloaded with traffic last autumn; but the channel of approach was dredged to a depth of 7 1/2 metres, or about 24 feet, for nearly 30 miles seaward, and two ice-breakers on the Canadian pattern were procured for the White Sea and one for the Dwina Channel, which is ordinarily closed by ice from November to May. Forty wharves were erected at Archangel itself and at the railway station on the opposite side of the Dwina. A number of buildings in the town were hastily transformed into warehouses, covering altogether some five or six acres of ground, and besides a fixed 20-ton crane, a floating 40-ton crane was provided. The quay space is now 4,200 metres more than 2½ miles—and 60 large vessels can be unloaded at once. But the only railway from the port a year ago was a single-track narrow-gauge line to Vologda, terminating opposite the town, and liable to interruption by floods in the spring. This has been converted to the ordinary Russian gauge of 5 feet, and has also been partly reconstructed and taken into Archangel itself, and it is hoped that, in spite of a scarcity of labour, the work will soon be complete. But it will be impossible to keep the port open far into the winter. It is noted, however, that, though the entrance of the White Sea is often choked with ice, the north-western part is never frozen, owing to the inset of warm currents ultimately from the Gulf Stream, which keep the Murman coast ice-free in winter. If, therefore, a short railway were made from the north-west of the White Sea to Kola on the Murman coast it might be possible to get goods into Archangel throughout the winter from oversea. But such a line can hardly be finished before the end of the war. Even Archangel, however, must have a considerable commercial future in view of the probable opening up of the great forestal resources of Northern Russia, and the improvements made under the stress of war will be remunerative after the peace.

The maritime commerce of Bulgaria and its merchant shipping have greatly increased since the modernising of the Black Sea ports of Varna and Burgas, and would have been increasing still more rapidly if King Ferdinand's ambitions had left his people free to develop the new territory on the Aegean in peace. Of the two Black Sea ports, now cut off from the outside world by the closing of the Dardanelles, Burgas, at the head of the Gulf of Burgas and some 120 miles N.W. of the entrance to the Bosphorus, is connected by railway with Philippopolis (some 180 miles), and has a considerable export trade, chiefly in grain, and a population of about 13,000. It has a quay nearly 2,000 feet long, with 25 feet of water alongside, and the building of two other quays of similar dimensions was in contemplation before the Balkan wars. According to Mr. Vice-Counsul Heard's report of last year (Cd. 7048), the total number of steamships clearing from the port in the first nine months of 1912 (after which the gulf was blocked by Turkish warships) was 635, with a tonnage of 533,814. Of these, 41, with a tonnage of 101,840, were British, but only three, and those in ballast, cleared for ports in the United Kingdom, the remainder proceeding to Belgian, Russian, and Roumanian ports. Varna (which is reported to have already undergone a Russian bombardment) is some 40 miles north of Burgas; it has a population of 40,000, and enjoys one of the best anchorages in the Black Sea. Great improvements and extensions in the port were made in 1908 and 1909, and a line of quays extends from the sea towards Lake Vevna, situated about a mile inland. Vessels can load alongside these in 27 feet of water, but the approaches, both there and at Burgas, are commanded by high ground, and it would be difficult to land troops at either place, while the entrances are doubtless mined. Varna is connected by rail with Rustchuk, on the Danube (one of the oldest lines in the region, and originally owned by an English company), and with Sofia (336 miles) by Shumla and Tirnova. The steamships clearing from it in 1912 numbered 807, with a tonnage of 685,079, of which 68, with a tonnage of 126,143, were British, none of these, however, proceeding to United Kingdom ports. Varna stood to lose heavily by the cession to Roumania of the Bulgarian Dobrudja, which had become one of the chief corn-growing districts of the kingdom, and whose exports were, on the average, one-fifth of the total from Bulgaria. This had checked the projects of extending the quays towards Lake Devna. Baltchik, about 20 miles north of Varna, passed to Roumania with the Dobrudja.

Bulgaria acquired two outlets to the Aegean as a result of her brilliant campaign against Turkey in 1912. The first of these, Dedeagatch (population, 4,000), about 10 miles N.W. of Enos on the frontier set for Turkey by the Treaty of London, grew up on the trade in the valonia of the region, and was further developed by the opening of the Salonika-Constantinople junction railway in 1896; but the port is only an open roadstead, subject to heavy seas in southerly gales, during which steamers take refuge some 20 miles off under the lee of Samothrace. Probably the approaches are heavily mined, and the water is shallow inshore. The projects of harbour construction there had been disposed of by the Bulgarian acquisition, under the Treaty of London, of Porto Lagos, some 40 miles west of Dedeagatch. On this harbour, according to Mr. Vice-Counsel Heard's report, already quoted, £1,000,000 was to be spent, and contracts were expected in August, 1914. A line was to be made northward at a cost of £1,000,000 or £1,500,000, connecting the port with the Orient railway below Phillippopolis and the line to Rustchuk through Star Zagoria. But all these projects may have been wrecked by the ambition of the King.—"The Economist."

THE REICHSBANK.

The return of the Imperial Bank of Germany for the last day of September is always of exceeding interest, says the "Statist" for the ending day of that month is one of the four quarterly terms on which occur remarkable changes in the condition of the Bank, and as it is just at the close of harvest time, it usually exhibits very remarkable alterations. The fact that War just now is adding its influences to so many others, makes the return all the more interesting. The total amount of gold held on the last day of September was £120,971,700, against £85,803,550 at the corresponding date last year, showing an increase of £35,168,150, or 41.0 per cent. It will be recollected that at the end of September last year War had existed for two months. Belgium had been trampled underfoot. The great rush upon Paris had taken place. And the invader had been driven back from the Marne and the Aisne. It will be noticed that the increase in the gold-holdings even during the War has been remarkable. It shows firstly, beyond all question, that the German Government has succeeded to a remarkable extent in inducing its subjects to exchange their gold for its notes; and it suggests that possibly Germany may have obtained some gold from Austria-Hungary. The Treasury notes issued at the end of September amounted to £44,256,350, against £16,823,750 at the corresponding date of last year, an increase of £27,432,600, or 163.2 per cent. It will be noticed how materially the Government has been adding to its Treasury notes as well as to all the other paper issues of the Empire. The notes of other Banks, however, amounted to no more than £596,700, against £367,350 at the corresponding date last year, showing an increase of £229,350, or 62.4 per cent. Summing up the three items just referred to, and adding the silver, the total amounts to £176,697,000, being an increase compared with the corresponding date last year of £63,633,650, or 61.1 per cent. Turning now to the circulation, which is limited by these four items, we find that on the last day of September it amounted to £307,881,500, against £224,544,650 at the corresponding date last year, showing an increase of £83,336,850, or 37.1 per cent. The reader will not forget that while the gold and silver are set out as if they seriously and actually affected the solvency of Germany, no paper of any kind can be cashed Germany is working on inconvertible paper alone, and that inconvertible paper is being issued by the Government itself, by the Reichsbank, and by other banks, several of them having been authorised to issue as a War measure. It would be extremely interesting if we had an accurate statement of the total note circulation of all kinds at the present time, for it would enable us to judge how purely fictitious is the gold holding. Those gold holdings will be valuable to the victors when peace comes about. But so far as Germany is concerned at present, they are of little more use than to enable her, though neutral countries, to obtain some of the things she most urgently needs, and also to bribe. The bills discounted on the last day of September amounted to £373,528,800, against £237,788,500 on the corresponding date last year, an increase of £135,740,300., or 57.1 per cent. Clearly the Reichsbank is financing both the Government and trade to a great extent. The deposits amounted to £220,812,750, against £117,535,900 on the corresponding date last year, an increase of £103,276,850. or 87.8 per cent.

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CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov. 1.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	5,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	6.94 plus 6
Nov. Dec.	6.93 plus 5
Dec.-Jan.	6.93 plus 5
Jan.-Feb.	6.94 plus 5
Feb.-Mar.	6.94 plus 5
Mar.-Apl.	6.94 plus 5
Apl.-May.	6.94 plus 5
May-June.	6.94 plus 5
June-July.	6.90 plus 5
July-Aug.	6.87 plus 5
Aug.-Sept.	6.70 plus 5
Sept.-Oct.	6.54 plus 5
Oct.-Nov.	6.50 plus 5

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

BY MAIL.

London, Oct. 14.

The following statement comprises the Shipments of Goods for the Month of September, 1915:—

TO CALCUTTA.

Cotton Piece Goods (in yards).	
Bleached and White	11,392,000
Unbleached and Grey	445,000
Dyed and Colored	2,036,000
Printed	3,823,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.).	
Dyed and Bleached	293,000
Unbleached and Grey	493,000
Total Shipments of Salt	13,000 Tons.

TO RANGOON.

Cotton Piece Goods (in yards).	
Bleached and White	3,790,000
Unbleached and Grey	1,297,000
Dyed and Colored	779,000
Printed	1,725,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.).	
Dyed and Bleached	242,000
Unbleached and Grey	42,000

TO MADRAS.

Cotton Piece Goods (in yards).	
Bleached and White	3,919,000
Unbleached and Grey	6,881,000
Dyed and Colored	611,000
Printed	1,075,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.).	
Dyed and Bleached	468,000
Unbleached & Grey	445,000

TO BOMBAY.

Cotton Piece Goods (in yards).	
Bleached and White	15,722,000
Unbleached and Grey	10,774,000
Dyed and Colored	6,413,000
Printed	13,169,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.).	
Dyed and Bleached	366,000
Unbleached and Grey	950,000

TO KARACHI.

Cotton Piece Goods (in yards).	
Bleached and White	16,705,000
Unbleached and Grey	4,657,000
Dyed and Colored	1,604,000
Printed	4,380,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.).	
Dyed and Bleached	130,000
Unbleached and Grey	39,000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 1.

The market to-day has been irregular and governed entirely by bazaar speculation.

Shortly after the opening, New Broach rose to Rs. 287½ and afterwards declined, until at Colaba Rs. 283½ was touched.

Very little business has been reported in contracts, whilst ready cotton is only in moderate demand.

We quote:—

Fully Good Bengal, January 222½.
Fine Akola, January, 254½.
Good Broach, April, 283½.

MESSRS PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY. QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F G	Good	Delivery
M.G. Broach	253	221½/2	283¼	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	229	--	--	Jan. 1916
M.G. Bengals	224	--	--	Nov. 1915
M.G. Sind Punjab	243/4	--	--	Jan. 1916
M.G. Khandesh	--	--	--	"
M. G. Mathia	274	--	--	"
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	271	--	--	Jan. 1916
M G. Nagpore	--	--	--	"
M G. Akola, Khgm.	255/6	--	--	"
M G. Yeotmal	--	--	--	"
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	--	--	--	"
M.G. Oomrawatee	--	--	--	"
H.G. Westerns	--	--	--	Dec. 1915
M.G. Bengals	230/1	--	--	"
H.G. Bhangalkote	--	--	--	"
H.G. Bijapore	--	--	--	"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 1st November, 1915. 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	--	209	199	--	Ready
	--	--	--	--	
Bengals (M.G.)	235	250	240		Ready new crop.
	226	212			Ready old crop.
	233	222/3			1/25 Jan. 16.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	240	230			Ready new crop.
	221	210			Ready old crop.
	225	215		--	do.
Khandesh (M.G.)	240	228			Ready new crop.
	231	221			Ready old crop.
	246	234		--	do.
Akola-Khgm. Karanja (M.G.)	252	242		--	Ready
	255	247		--	1/25 Jan. '16
Oomrawatee descriptions(M.G.)	254	244		--	do.
	257	249		--	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G	257	247		--	do.
	260	252		--	do.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	260	250		--	do
	263	255		--	do.
Nagpore Kamptl(M.G.)	262	252		--	do.
	265	257		--	do.
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	264	254		--	do.
	269	261		--	do.
Broach (M.G.)	268	258		248	do.
	292	--		284/5	1/25 Ap. '16
Mathia (M.G.)	223	211		--	Ready
	--	--		--	
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	--	--		248	do.
	--	--		--	
Sawgd Dharwar	--	--		265	do.
	--	--		--	
Westerns (M.G.) (H.G.)	--	--		247	do.
	--	--		241	do.

Compta (M.G.) { -- -- -- 267 do.
-- -- -- --

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms," i.e. inclusive of 8 annas per bale of Muccadum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 30th October, 1915:—

Cotton	6,989 Bales.
Wheat	12,025 cwts.
Linseed	3,716 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	7,913 ,,
Ginjellyseed	440 ,,
Poppyseed	1,734 ,,
Groundnuts	155 ,,
Castorseed	16,566 ,,
Rice	6,082 ,,
Myrabollams	697 ,,
Cottonseed	2,480 ,,
Mowraseed	915 ,,
Grain	4,055 ,,
Jowar	2,256 ,,
Maize	17 ,,
Barley	1,942 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 p.c. ..... Rs. 7-1, R.D. per cwt
White Delhi Apl-May ..... Rs. 6-14, R.D per cwt

Linseed.
Forward Apl-May ... Rs. 9-1-6, R.D. per cwt

Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 7-2, R.D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 7-3, R.D. per cwt
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 9-8, B.T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 8.6, R.D. per cwt

Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 8-8, R.D. per cwt

Groundnuts.
Ready ..... Rs. 34, B.T. per candy.
Dec-Jan. Rs. 33, B.T. per candy

Mowraseed.
Rs. 3-14, B.T. per cwt.

Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-3, R.D. per cwt.
Cottenseed. Rs. 20, B.T. per candy.

Teelseed.
Bold White 85 p.c. Dec-Jan. ... Rs. 8-12 R.D. per cwt.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 4d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 4 1-32d.
T T. Forward ..... 1s. 4 1-32d. Dec.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. Do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 11-32d. Dec.
Do 6 m-s. Ready ..... 1s. 4 19-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do. ..... 191½ Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong 135
Do. Shanghai 175½
60 d-s. Yokohama 154

BULLION

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-2-0
Australian Do.	24-5-0
Bombay Do.	24-5-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-14-6
English Dragons	15-2-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	61-4-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 1.

The Cotton Mill Share Market preserved a steady tone to-day. Tata Iron and Steel shares improved a little owing to short covering.

In Mill shares for Mahurat delivery Davids closed at Rs. 510, Fazulbhai at Rs. 388½, Standards at Rs. 922½ and Mahdhavji at Rs. 1,082½.

Centrals were placed at Rs. 1,897½, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,437½ and Century at Rs. 187½.

Currimbhai improved to Rs. 205, New Great Easterns to Rs. 200 and Emperor Edwards to Rs. 402½.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1,592½, Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 55½ and Eastern Bank shares at Rs. 56½.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares were in demand at Rs. 182½ x. d.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 108 and Deferred to Rs. 212½.

Mandra Bhons were placed at Rs. 87, Saikot Narowals at Rs. 78, Central Provinces at Rs. 115½ and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 57½.

McKenzie Saw Mill shares were dull at Rs. 180.

Hydro Electric Preference shares were placed at Rs. 1,100.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 87.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds stood unchanged at Rs. 99½ (long-dated.)

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the statement of liabilities and assets of the Central Bank of India, Ld., for the day ended 31st Oct. 1915, as compared with the statement of 31st Oct. 1914.

LIABILITIES.

	31st Oct. 1914 Rs.	31st Oct. 1915. Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lacs. Paid up	15,00,000	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,000	1,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.	37,37,000	58,88,000
Sundries	79,000	64,000
Total Rs.	54,16,000	75,52,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	19,30,000	24,32,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	22,51,000	19,48,000
Local Bills Discounted	50,000	1,54,000
Office Furniture & Fittings	26,000	26,000
Calls paid on Indian Specie Bank shares to be recovered	--	1,35,000
Sundries	55,000	43,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds, Debentures etc.	11,06,000	28,14,000
Total Rs.	54,16,000	75,52,000

CONDEMNED PRISONERS OF THE BALASORE CASE.

PETITION FOR CLEMENCY REJECTED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

RANCHI, Oct. 31.

Monoranjan and Narendra, two of the accused in the Balasore shooting affray case, who were convicted by the Special Commissioners of murder and sentenced to death, submitted a petition for clemency to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa. The Local Government after due consideration has rejected the petition of the two condemned prisoners.

BANKS

Name and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	Jan.-July	18%	350
Alliance Bk. of Simla, Ltd.	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	290
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	7%	54
Bank of Bombay	500	--	15%	1,592½
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July.	16%	1,690
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	6%	55½
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12%	1,480
B'bay Merchants Bk. Ltd., Rs. 20	100	do.	--	2
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25	50	--	4%	16
Central Co-op Bk., Rs. 25	50	--	6%	
Poona Bk (Old Issue) Rs. 30	100	June.	10%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15	100	do.	--	Nom.
Punjab National Bk.	100	--	11½	170
Standard Bk. (P 50	100	Jan.-July.	Nil.	6
(P 50	100	do.	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank	20	Oct.-April.	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ld.	£10	March.	5%	56½
Mercantile Bank £ (12½ A	25	--	8%	£23
£ (12½ B	25	--	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	56½
National Bank, of India £12½	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	35 £41

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.		Nil.	755
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	--		3	90
Bo. Cotton Manufg.	500	Nil.		--	100
Bo. Dyeing and Mfg. Company	250	--		20	680
Bombay United	250	--		0	405
Century	100	May-Nov.		3	190
Central India O	500	May-Nov.		45	1,900
Central India P	500	Mar.-Sept.		5%	47½
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.		30	460
Colaba Land & Mill	700	--		30	1,335
Connaught	300	Mar.-Sept.		Nil.	100
Coorla	1,000	do.		Yr. 50	425
Crescent	100	April.		4	95
Carrimbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.		8	205
David	250	do.		20	510
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.		Nil.	221½
Emperor Edward	500	--		15	402½
Empress	500	--		Nil.	100
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.		15	390
Framji Petit	1,000	May.		Nil.	1,250
Finlay Mills	250	Apl.-Oct.		Nil.	250
Gold Mohur	500	--		15	460
Globe	100	--		Nil.	70 nom.
Hindustan	1,000	--		30	475
Howard & Bullough	500	Mar.-Sept.		15	275
Hyderabad	1,000	do.		40	1,300
Imperial Cotton	500	do.		Nil.	95
India Dyeing and Bleaching	100	do.		8	117½
Indian Manufg.	1,000	--		Nil.	280
Indo-China Mfg.	1,000	Mar.-Sept.		60	830
Indore Malwa	100	Apl.-Oct.		8	195
James Greaves	500	Dec.		Nil.	130
Jamshed Manufg.	250	Mar.-Sept.		Nil.	90
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	Apl.-Oct.		20	340
Jubilee Mills	1,000	May		Nil.	125
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.		25	880
Khatao	1,000	June-Dec.		30	1,295
Kohinoor	500	May-Nov.		10	327½
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.		100	1,250
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April.		45	1,082½
Madras United	1,000	June-Dec.		50	1,300
Manockjee Petit	1,000	do.		Nil.	1,690
Meyer Sassoon	100	Mar.-Sept.		Nil.	105
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	--		45	2,100
Nawab of Cambay	500	Apl.-Oct.		40	800 nom
New Great Eastern	200	--		Nil.	200
New City of Bombay	500	Apl.-Oct.		25	1,060
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.		5	158½
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July		Nil.	195
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	Apl.-Oct.		Nil	500
Sassoon Silk	500	April.		Nil.	40
Sholapore	1,000	do.		150	4,900
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.		12½	297½
Standard Mills	500	Nov.		20	922½
Sun	125	May-Nov.		5	100
Swan	250	Oct.		do.	225
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.		45	1,440
Textile	500	May-Oct.		40	1,160
Union Mill	1,000	Apl.-Oct.		Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton (O	500	--		Nil.	300
(P	500	--		7%	620
Western India	1,000	--		30	370X.D.
Mysore Spinning	250	Sept		Rs15yr	240

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

				Last Year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May		25	360
All-India U. Co., Rs. 20	100	August		Nil.	2½
Bamankus	5	--		Nil.	3
Back Bay Bath	50	--		6	35
Badham Pile	70	June.		7	81
Baroda Tram Co.,	100	--		Nil.	40
Brick and Tile	100	Nil.		Nil.	100
Bo. Burma T. Corporation	125	Jan.-Aug.		15Hyr.	920
Bo. Electric Sup. and T.Co. Ld. (P	£10	Feb.-Aug.		6%	162
(O	£10	July		6%	204
Bombay Ice. Mfg.	40	--		Rs. 2	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Mar.-Oct.		25	745
Bo. Land & Building	400	--		25	450
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. (O	250	Mar.-Sept.		10	182½ X.D.
(P	250	Feb.-Oct.		6%	250 X.D.
Central I.M. Co. Ld.	10	April.		1	28½
City of Bo. Building Co.	500	Dec.-Jan.		25	450
Delhi Flour	200	Sept.		5	65
Empire of I Life Rs 50	500	--		42%	470
The Eastern (O	£1	--		Nil.	Isho.
Chemical Co. 1 D 2sh.	2sh.	Nil.		Nil.	prem.
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 250	250	--		Nil.	180
Katni Cement (O	100	--		Nil.	85
(D	40	--		Nil.	95
(P	100	--		Nil.	95
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ld. Rs. 20	100	Dec.		Nil.	5 nom.
Indian Cotton Oil Co. (O. (Old 100 New Issue 75	100	Dec.-July		7%	105
(P. 150	250	March.		7%	80
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July		15	155
Jost's Eng. Co., Ld. Rs. 50	100	July		6%	200
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	200	do.		8.12	50
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75	200	--		Nil.	120
Marcks & Co.	100	July		5	90
Mackenzies Saw Mills	100	--		Rs. 10	70
Marsland Price Co. O	100	--		6%	1800
Marsland Price Co. P	100	--		7%	80 nom.
O. Govt. S. Life A Rs. 50	200	May		30%	65
Phillips & Co.,	40	July		Rs. 4	585
Port Canning Co.	1,000	Sept.		40	34
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	--		Nil.	735X.D.
Sirdar Carbne GasCo	100	Mar.-Aug.		3	18½
Soundy & Co.	100	--		Nil.	70 nom.
Siddeley Ice Mfg Co.	100	--		6	12½
Tata Iron Steel Co (O	75	Jan.		6%	100
(P	30	&		Nil.	108
Tata Hydro Elec. (O	150	June		6%	213
(P	1,000	Jan.		4%	168
" " Deb.	1,000	Jan.		4%	1,035
Tata Hydro " Con P.S.	1,000	April-Oct.		5½%	5% prem 192
Thacker & Co.		May		25%	120
Telephone Co		--		Rs. 4	
Treacher & Co		July		Nil.	485X.D.

B—Buyer Nom—Nominal prices.
OD—Cum divide XD—Exdividend

PRESS COMPANIES

				Last year. Div.	
Akbar	750	May.		250	4,500 nom 50
Alberi Kurrachee	1,000	Nov.		45	97
Breul's Cawnpore	200	Aug.		Nil.	75
Bellary Press	275	--		15	125
Broach City	200	Oct.		8	97½
Vort	475	Nov.		20	220
Godavery Valley	100	--		8	75
Harvey and Sabapat	500	July		40	670
Hindustan P.&M	250	--		Nil.	125
Hingolee	100	Sept.		Nil.	25
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.		10	126½
Jumna Cing & P. Co Ltd.	1,000	--		7%	700
Khangaum	400	Sept.		Nil.	300
Mahmudpura Ctn.	125	--		7½	100
Mahuva	200	Oct.		Nil.	125
Mercantile	125	do.		Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug.		15	220
New East Indian	1,000	Sept.		40	790
New Mofussil Co.,	400	Nov.		50	815
New Berar	500	Oct.		40	490
New Prince of Wales	500	do.		40	655
Sind	400	Nov.		Nil.	256
Surat City	200	Oct.		18	235
Volkart U.P.Co.Ld.	500	Sept.		20	495
Vardwan, G.P.	150	--		--	100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	127
Amritsar Patti Railway	100	Do.	7%	153
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway	500	Do.	6%	645
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture	500	Do.	4½%	Par
*Central Provinces Railway	100	Jan.-July.	4%	115½
*Dhond—Baramati Railway	100	Do.	4½%	113
*Guzerat Railway	100	Nov.-June.	4%	96
Hosarpur Doab Ry. Rs. 100	100	Apr.-Oct.	4%	111
*Mandra Bhon Railway Rs. 90	100	Do.	4%	88
*Pachora Jamur Ry Rs. 50	100	Jan-July.	4%	47
*Sara Siraiganj Railway Rs. 100	100	Jan-July.	4%	97
Saikot Narowal Railway Rs. 75	100	Jan.-July.	4%	78
Sind Light Railway	100	Mar.-Aug.	7%	157
Tapti Valley Railway	500	Mar.-Aug.	5%	570
Upper Sind Light Railway Rs. 100	100	Jan.-July.	4%	11 5

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

KILLED.

Major H. I. Robinson, Lincolns.
Major S. W. Tonks, Engineers.
Major O. M. Williams, Monmouths.
Captain O. J. Bamford, North Staffords.
Captain E. A. Cresswell, South Staffords.
Captain W. Millner, South Staffords.
Captain V. de Hoghton, Lincolns.
Captain H. W. Nicholson, Lincolns.
Captain R. A. Faire, Leicesters.
Captain E. G. Langdale, Leicesters.
Captain F. S. Parr, Leicesters.
Captain P. C. Rawdon-Hastings, Leicesters.
Captain G. Patterson

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Co-operative Housing Association, Lecture by Mr. N. H. Katrak, L.C.E., A.M.I.C.E., on "Subsiding Cheap Buildings for the Poor and Lower Middle Classes," Improvement Trust Office, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, Nov. 4.

Opening day of Aryan Brotherhood Conference; Sir N. G. Chandavarkar's Inaugural Address Framji Cowasji Hall, Dhobi Talao, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 5.

Aryan Brotherhood Conference, Framji Cowasji Hall, Dhobi Talao, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 6.

Aryan Brotherhood Conferecne, Framji Cowasji Hall, Dhobi Talao, 2 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 Cinema; 9-30 Bandmann Gaiety Co.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

READYMONEY.—At Bombay on the 1st Nov. the wife of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney of a son.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

November, 2.

15a Guards.—The following is a detail of Guard duties during November. Companies will parade at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, with helmets, havresacks and waterbottles.

4 days 1st to 4th Nov. "J" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 4 men per day.
6 days 5th to 10th Nov. "G" Coy 1 N. C. Officer and 4 men per day.
4 days 11th to 14th Nov. "B" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 4 men per day.
5 days 15th to 19th Nov. "C" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 4 men per day.
3 days 20th to 22nd Nov. "A" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 4 men per day.
3 days 23rd to 25th Nov. "E" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 4 men per day.
5 days 26th to 30th Nov. "F" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 4 men per day.

146. Parades for the period ending 9th November, 1915:—

MONDAYS

"G"¶ Coy at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Parade with arms musketry and Coy. drill.
"G" Coy Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
"F"¶ Coy will parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill order, khaki with helmets. All members must attend.
"J"¶ Coy Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters.
"C", "D" and "F" Recruits at Headquarters at 6.15 p.m.
"G" Coy. Bayonet Fighting at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. 3 men from sections 1, 2 and 3 to be detailed and must attend.

TUESDAYS.

"G" Coy at 6 p.m. at the Gymkhana for Pali Hill men and others who have permission to drill in the evenings. Parade with arms musketry and Company drill.
"G" Coy. Recruits at 6 p.m. at Headquarters
"B" Coy. at Headquarters at 7 a.m. Coy Drill Extensions. Signals and passing of orders by sections.
"A" Coy Parade, all who can in uniform at 6 p.m. at Liquor Shed. Taking Cover.
"E" Coy. at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.
"J" Coy (Trained men and recruits) Coy parade of all Sections at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Every man is expected to attend. Dress.—Marching order.
"C" Coy at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. All members must attend.
"G" Coy signalling class at 7-30 a.m. on the Cooperage.
"D" Coy at Telegraph quarters at 7 a.m. Dress.—Drill order, helmets, rifles, etc.

WEDNESDAYS.

"C", "D", "E" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.
"J" Coy (Trained men and recruits) at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. (No. 1 and 2 sections) Dress Drill order.
Every man is expected to attend.
"B" Coy Maxim Gun Team and Signalling Class at 7 a.m. at the Cooperage.
"J" Coy Recruits at 6.15 p.m. at Headquarters.

THURSDAY.

"G" Coy at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana, Pali Hill men and others who have permission to drill in the evenings must attend. Parade with arms musketry and Coy drill.
"J" Coy (Trained men and Recruits) Nos. 3 and 4 Sections at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters Drill order. Every man is expected to attend.
"D" Coy at 6-15 p.m. at the Telegraph Quarters Dress.—Drill order, helmets, rifles etc.
"G" Coy Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
"B" Coy Maxim Gun Team at Headquarters at 7 a.m.
"E" Coy. at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

FRIDAYS.

"G" and "E" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.
"B" Coy. at 7 a.m. Coy Drill. Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.
"C", "D" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6.15 p.m.
"G" Coy Signalling Class at 7-30 a.m. on the Cooperage.
"G" Coy Bayonet Fighting at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. 3 men from Sections 1, 2 and 3 to be detailed and must attend.
245. "A" Coy Bayonet Fighting will, if possible, be arranged for departmentally in the Liquor Shed.
198. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows.—
"F" Coy from Monday, 1st to Sunday 7th November, 1915, both days inclusive. "B" Coy from Monday 8th to Sunday 14th inst both days inclusive. Officers commanding Companies will please detail at least 8 N. C. Officers and men daily. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6.15.

POI BAWDI FREE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

The report of this institution for the quarter ending October, 1915, shows that 507 new patients were treated, 68 operations performed and a total of 2,276 persons were treated free.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

No cases of either plague, small-pox or cholera occurred in Bombay on Sunday. The total mortality during the day was 58, as compared with 62 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 90 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,816, out of which seven proved to be plague stricken.

SIND BRANCH OF IMPERIAL INDIAN WAR RELIFE FUND.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kothari, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Sind branch of the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund has remitted Rs. 2,000 to the Secretary of the Bank of Bombay to be credited to the above Fund. This brings the total of contributions from Sind to the War Relief Fund to Rs. 2,22,000.

LALITAKALA NATAK MANDALI.

On Saturday night and Sunday afternoon the members of the above Company performed the drama of "Rakshasee Mahatwakangsha" in Marathi in the Bombay Theatre. The play was worth a visit from the scenic, musical and histrionic points of view. The members of the Company acted splendidly. In particular Mr. Keshavrao Bhosle, who is the proprietor of the Company, and who acted the part of "Mrinalini" did very well and displayed his extraordinary musical parts in a most astonishing manner, which drew rounds of applause again and again. Some of the other members also showed able acting. The drama taught a good lesson in loyal devotion to the State. The Company is performing the same play to-night at the Empire Theatre for the benefit of Fort residents.

DEATH OF A BOMBAY JOURNALIST.

News has been received from Home of the death on the 29th September from wounds received, while gallantly leading an attack on a concealed machine gun in the German lines between the 25th and 27th September, of Lance-Corporal Charles Stanley Banks Palmer lately Sub-editor of the "Advocate of India" and Assistant Manager in the Associated Press of India, Bombay Branch. He left for Home in October last year to join the 7th London Regiment and for over nine months was stationed in the north of France. He showed conspicuous gallantry at Festubert He was 27 at the time of his death. He was a grandson of Brigadier-General William Palmer, the well-known banker and merchant of Hyderabad (Nizam's Dominions).

BOMBAY GUJERATI NATAK MANDALI.

The members of this talented local Company staged "Sneha Saritha" in the Gaiety Theatre on Sunday evening, commencing at 3-30 p.m The play with its beautiful scenes, melodious songs and clever acting by the members proved a huge success. The drama has been only recently put on the boards and has "True love and friendship" for its theme. It has won for itself a measure of popularity not falling below that of some of the most popular plays staged by the Company for the last several years like "Sowbhagya Sundari," "Kamalata," or "Pratap Lakhshmee." The parts played by Messrs. Bapoo Lal and Jai Shankar and the part of "Usha" were all excellently done. Credit is due to Messrs Maganlal (proprietor) and Bapoo Lal (manager) for the able staging arrangements.

ANJUMAN KHODDAM-E-KAABA.

At a meeting of the managing committee of the Bombay branch of the Anjuman Khuddam-e-Kaaba held on the 30th ultimo resolutions were passed thanking the Police Commissioner, the Deputy Police Commissioner and the Protector of Pilgrims for providing facilities to Haj pilgrims and for assisting the Anjuman's "shedais" in rendering service to the pilgrims. The meeting also thanked such charitable persons as had subscribed to the Society's "Poor Pilgrims' Fund," the editors of English and vernacular papers who had sympathised with the pilgrims and had lent the use of their columns for correspondence in connection with the Haj and all those who had interested themselves with the work of the Society. The present shedais of the Anjuman and the Sind "Jamiat Aalia" which had sent two gentlemen from Sind to Bombay both this year and last year for helping the pilgrims, were also thanked for their services.

PIPE ROAD TRAGEDY.

The Acting Coroner held an inquest on the body of one Tannoo, who met his death at Pipe Road.

It appeared that the fracas which happened at Pipe Road was the outcome of some misunderstanding, a Purdeshi named Jagroop having invited some of his friends to gamble in a hut near that occupied by the complainant. Jagroop's wife who was on the watch, noticing that a lamp was put out cried out that the police had arrived, and they all tried to hide themselves by rushing in all directions. The complainant raised an alarm of thief on hearing a noise in his "jowlies," and the neighbours thinking that the Purdeshis who were running were the thieves, pursued them. On the other hand the Purgeshis thought themselves caught in a trap and a free fight ensued with the result that Tannoo met with his death.

The jury returned a verdict of death from fracture of skull and held that the suspected men were concerned in the assault which resulted in the death of the deceased Tannoo.

DISCARDED LOVER'S ALLEGED REVENGE.

Vithu Sukharam is alleged to have committed a serious murderous assault on Yamnabai residing in a chawl at Girgaum, who was in his keeping formerly. They had a quarrel between themselves and Yamnabai left his protection and lived in another room in the same chawl, belonging to one Mootoobai. On Sunday last Vithu went to the chawl and stabbed Yamnabai once on the right chest and another time on a spot just above the liver. The man was at once arrested, and Yamnabai was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital where she is lying in a precarious condition, her dying deposition having been taken by the Second Presidency Magistrate.

MISSING CURRENCY NOTES FROM GOVERNMENT TREASURY.

(News Bureau.)

MYMENSINGH, Oct. 31.

It is reported that currency notes to the value of Rs. 25,000 are missing from the Treasury here. The officer-in-charge, Babu R. Talukdar, fainted when the defalcation was discovered.

BREACH IN SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

(News Bureau.)

The District Traffic Superintendent, South Indian Railway, wires:—

PODANUR, Oct. 31.

"The Line was breached between Kumathekodna and Pollachi on the Podanur-Pallachi branch last night. Ordinary trains have been cancelled for one day. Hope to resume through running to-morrow."

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

FATHER CHARGES DAUGHTER WITH THEFT.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER REJECTED.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

BAI DAMAYANTIBAI WIFE OF MITRACHANDRA D. ROY v. INSPECTOR C. W. SYKES.

This was an application to transfer the case from the Court of the Second Presidency Magistrate Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, to the Court of any other Presidency Magistrate.

The application was argued before Mr. Justice Dinsha Davar yesterday by Mr. J. D. Davar instructed by Messrs. Motichand and Davidas, solicitors, and Mr. V. S. Sanzgiri. The petitioner in her application stated that she was charged by her father Dwarkadas Lallubhai, along with on Shivgangabai sister of Bai Damyanti's husband Mitrachandarai, with theft and abetment of theft of ornaments, worth Rs. 48,000. Dwarkadas made his complaint to the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Williamson, on 15th of September, 1915. Both Bai Damyanti and Shivgangabai were arrested on that day and their houses were searched and afterwards they were released on bail.

Prior to the complaint of Dwarkadas, the attorneys of Bai Damyanti had served notices on her brother Chandrasen and one R. S. Pandit, the husband of her elder sister, with regard to the ornaments the subject-matter of the charge. The applicant has reason to think that on receipt of her notices the said Chandrasen and Pandit instigated her old father Dwarkadas to lodge a false complaint of theft of ornaments which really are the property of the applicants. Inspector Sykes made inquiries into the matter and charged Damyanti with committing theft of ornaments, worth about Rs. 50,900, and placed the charge sheet on the 25th of September, 1915, in the Court of the Second Presidency Magistrate, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad. Subsequently the applicant made a petition to the Chief Presidency Magistrate to transfer the case to any of the other Presidency Magistrates under section 528 of the Criminal Procedure Code on the ground that the said Magistrate was a friend of Dwarkadas and he acted as counsel for him in cases against him in the Bombay Police Courts, had invited Dwarkadas on the occasion of the performance of the sacred-thread ceremony of the said Magistrate's son and Dwarkadas had given "Chandla" to the Magistrate and Dwarkadas received sweets from the Magistrate. That the Magistrate is friendly to Mr. R. S. Pandit who is the son-in-law of Dwarkadas and who is a prosecution witness against Bai Damyanti and who is interested in the result of the case. That the said Magistrate had interfered in a suit filed by one Dwarkadas against Mansen Karsandas, bar.-at-law, and got it settled.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. A. H. S. Aston sent the application and the supplementary application to the Second Presidency Magistrate for report, and the Magistrate submitted his report. Dwarkadas Laloobhai made an affidavit which was read and filed in the Court on the 22nd day of October, 1915, while Mr. Bowen who appeared for the Public Prosecutor was arguing the transfer application. A copy of the said affidavit was not furnished to the applicant nor did she know of the affidavit of Dwarkadas prior to its being read in the Court.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate rejected the application observing, "In my opinion the affidavit of Mr. Dwarkadas and the statement of the learned Magistrate entirely remove all force on the applicant's contention that she has a reasonable apprehension that she will not have a fair trial on the alleged ground that the learned Magistrate is a friend of Dwarkadas. The remaining ground that the learned Magistrate is a friend of Mr. Pandit, the barrister, Mr. Setalvad writes that his relations with Mr. Pandit are on the same footing as his relations with other counsels and in view of the ruling in 9, Bombay, 172 it appears to me that the mere fact that the Magistrate visited Mr. Pandit on two occasions and on one occasion gave his son a present is not sufficient to raise a reasonable apprehension on the mind of the accused."

His Lordship rejected the application.

SUIT AGAINST A BARRISTER.

SEQUEL TO ENTERPRISE IN RANCHI FORESTS.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 1.

Before the court of the Subordinate Judge of Lucknow, Mr. F. M. Dehoxar brought a suit agaist Mr. F. Lincoln, an eminent barrister of Lucknow, claiming Rs. 27,062-8 for breach of agreement, etc. It appeared that the defendant engaged the plaintiff as manager of forests in Ranchi, Chota Nagpur, of which the defendant was a lessee, for the purpose of extracting sleepers, etc. for the period of 8 years on Rs. 400 a month and a commission of 2 annas per each broad gauge sleeper. The defendent gave the plaintiff to understand that the forests of Syang would yield at the very least one lakh of broad gauge sleepers. The plaintiff went on work, but the defendant on 13th October sent a telegram to the plaintiff at Ranchi instructing him to close the work. The plaintiff said that the defendant had committed a breach of contract of service entered into by him and claimed the above sum as damages.

The defendant denied that the engagement was for 8 years. The defendant sent Rs. 20,000 to the plaintiff and when sending the money the defendant distinctly laid down that from the moneys realized by the sale of sleepers the plaintiff and staff were to be paid up to the period the business was closed.

The case is proceeding.

THE LAGARA DACOITY CASE.

JUDGMENT.

(News Bureau.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Nov. 1.

Judgment has been delivered in the Lagara dacoity case. Three accused were acquitted and twenty-one were sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from four years to one year.

INDIAN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

The Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau announces that Mr. D. E. Wacha has been nominated Chairman of the Reception Committee and the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy President of the Indian Commercial Congress, the 1st Session of which is to be held in Bombay on the 26th and 27th December.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

STORY OF BURNT NOTES.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazegaon Inspecter Raghunathrao of the C.I.D. charged Laxman Budhya Patil, aged 32, and Anant Purshottam Pare, aged 35, with receiving and disposing of stolen property consisting of currency notes of the value of Rs. 270, belonging to Malshanker Liladhar. There was a further charge against the accused of attempting to cheat the Currency Office in respect of G. C. Notes of the value of Rs. 100, by making a false claim on burnt halves of five and ten rupee notes.

The accused were defended by Messrs. Gazdar and Saher, barristers.

Malshanker Liladhar who had a shop at Rai near Bhyndar was living in a temporary hut, when a fire broke out and currency notes of the value of Rs. 700 were lost. After the fire was extinguished Malshanker got out of the debris a few pieces of notes which he sent to the Currency Office, Bombay, and asked for their value. Subsequently Pare, the second accused applied for the refund of some halves of the value of Rs. 100 from Mahim, and the Currency Office found them to be the identical halves of the notes for which Malshanker was asking for a refund. The Currency Office finding themselves in a fix communicated with the Police. Sub-Inspector Barodia found that the first accused who was at Rai on the day the fire had occurred there had given to the second accused G. C. Notes of the value of Rs. 270 for disposal. In addition to this the second accused had cashed unburnt notes of the value of Rs. 150. it appeared that the first accused had picked up the notes when the fire had occurred.

Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Magistrate sentenced each of the accused to a fine of Rs. 350, or in default 3 months' rigorous imprisonment; out of the fine if recovered Rs. 150 to be given to the complainant as compensation.

The second charge was adjourned.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITIN KING'S COINS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Khan Saheb Mahomed Hussein Taki of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Ajitsingh Dewansingh with possessing materials for making counterfeit coins, and using such coins.

The case for the prosecution was that in consequence of certain information received, the Criminal Investigation Department had the movements of the accused watched On the 16th ultimo the accused bought some vegetables and tendered a one-anna coin to the shop-keeper, when he was arrested. A "punch" was held, when three nickels and one four-anna piece, all counterfeit coins, were found on his person, and two more were found with the shop-keeper to whom the accused had tendered them. He then pointed out a chawl in Fanaswadi, where instruments for making counterfeit coins, and nineteen counterfeit nickel coins and nine four-anna pieces, were found.

Further hearing was adjourned.

THEFT OF CLOTHES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Bull charged Abdul Salehmahomed with the theft of silk clothes, valued at Rs. 35, belonging to K. P. Katrak, residing at Mint Road. The clothes were missed on Friday night and early the next morning the accused was going along Mint Road with a bundle of clothes in his hands, when he was stopped on suspicion and arrested. He was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A YOUNG THIEF SENTENCED.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon Inspector Barnes charged Shaik Ahmed Shaik Abdulla, a Mahomedan boy aged 16, with housebreaking and theft.

It was alleged for the prosecution that the accused was proceeding along the Sandhurst Road at about 11-30 on the night of the 29th October, when he was stopped by P. C. No. 1709C and searched. Two pieces of longcloth were found on him, which were stolen from the shop of one Latif Haji Kassim at Israel Moholla by breaking it open.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to fifteen stripes as he had one previous conviction.

CONCEALING THE BIRTH OF A CHILD.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon, Deputy Inspector Ferns charged one Yassoobai alias Nakoo with concealing the birth of a child and disposing of the dead body.

It was proved that on the 24th October at about 10 a.m. the accused was seen to throw a bundle near the wall of the Sonapur burial ground when she was observed by a workman and the bundle was found to contain a dead child. It was found that the child was still born and that the accused gave birth to it at Ghorapdeo a about 5 a.m. on the 24th October.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and the Magistrate sentenced her to two months' simple imprisonment.

U. P. EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS.

(News Bureau.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 1.

The Executive Committee of the Reception Committee of the Educational Conference to be held at Lucknow on December 5 met this evening. The Hon. Raja Rampal Singh has been elected as Chairman of the Reception Committee and the Hon. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya as President of the Conference. It was also resolved to send special invitations to Mrs. Besant, Lala Hans Raj of Lahore and the Hon. Srinivasa Sastri of the Servants of India Society, Madras. About 25 gentlemen, all leading educationists of the United Provinces, as also those taking special interest in educational matters have been invited to write papers on various educational topics. Invitations will now be issued to all headmasters, managers or secretaries of all private schools and all principals and professors of private colleges in the United Provinces, the non-official and Honorary Fellows of the Allahabad University, the members of Hindu University Society and of the Muslim University Association belonging to these Provinces, and the non-official members of the local Legislative Council. The Conference will be purely deliberative. It has further been resolved that the Conference will not deal with controversial sectarian questions.

A strong sub-committee has also been appointed to draft resolutions before 22nd November.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A RIFLE.

PRIVATE THOMAS ACQUITTED

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 1.

At the Cantonment Court, to-day, Major N. Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Private Collin Thomas, belonging to the depot of the 2nd Dorset Regiment, appeared to answer a charge of stealing a sporting rifle valued at Rs. 80 belonging to Mr. Gindill, of the Carriage and Waggon Department of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

The accused, it was alleged, took the rifle which was in the waiting room of the Poona station, while its owner and his friends were on the platform awaiting a train and was making off with it when, he was stopped.

Private Thomas's plea was an alibi in support of which he called a number of sergeants, corporals and privates to prove that he was in his barrack room and that he had not been seen in the station by the garrison police on the night of the 5th September when the incident, was alleged to have taken place.

The accused's good conduct sheet showed no entry during eleven years' service.

Major Leslie in passing orders delivered a lengthy judgment in the course of which he pointed out several discrepancies in the evidence of the prosecution witnesses. In the first place the complainant frankly admitted that he was unable to identify the accused, the night being rather dark. The second prosecution witness appeared to have no doubt on the matter as also the third witness. Both differed as regards the Washington lamp in the light of which they alleged the rifle in question was taken from the accused. The former witness stated that the lamp was burning brightly whereas the latter said that it was rather dim owing to the mantle being broken. Moreover, the mere fact that the accused was actually seen by these two witnesses in the waiting room before he was caught later with the rifle in his hands was considered by the Magistrate as no positive proof that he was the thief. Then again the third prosecution witness was apparently eager to disown having met the accused on the 4th or thereabouts while the fifth defence witness clearly proved that they met on or about that day. The Magistrate further held that the identification of the accused on parade could not be taken into consideration. The fourth prosecution witness said that the third prosecution witness pointed out the accused and hence his honour remarked that he declined to allow the identification to carry any weight in forming his opinion. The Magistrate believed that there was more than a grave suspicion of doubt as regards the guilt of the accused. Besides the accused had borne a good character as a soldier for 11 years and the Magistrate remarked that he was evidently an educated man judging from the intelligent manner in which he conducted his own defence.

The Magistrate acquitted the accused and directed that he be forthwith discharged.

CHARTERED BANK CHEATING CASE.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Nov. 1.

The case against Mr. M. R. Sundaram Iyer, High Court Vakil, who stands charged with cheating the Chartered Bank of India, was taken for further hearing today by Mr. Pelly, the Chief Presidency Magistrate. After furnishing fresh securities before the District Magistrate, Tanjore, the accused appeared before his worship and made a statement, in the course of which he said:—

I admit the receipt of Rs. 250 but deny the suggestion that it was obtained on false representation. Mr. Preston, Sub-Manager of the Chartered Bank of London, who gave me credit for £250 was not a member or a witness of the Royal Commission on Finance. He did not even know that it was I who gave evidence before the Commission. My transactions commenced in November, 1913, and ended in January, 1915. Mr. Preston was perfectly aware that I had no money in the Bank of Madras. If I had told him I had money he could have easily verified my statement by cabling to his agents in Madras. There was ample time for it. Successive bills of exchange were drawn and I had credit up to £500 which I never utilised not even in a single instance. Money was not taken away from the bank. It was simly transferred to the current account. Cheques for two pounds and three pounds were drawn as occasions arose. During the whole course of my transactions I was going almost every day to the bank and there was regular correspondence between the head office at London and the branch office in Madras and if there had been the slightest false representation made by me it would have been brought to light. The only reason why Mr. Preston never enquired as to my credit in India was that I never made to him a statement that I had credit in India. It was with the advice and consent of Mr. Preston that a consolidated bill for Rs. 250 was drawn renewing two old bills and also for a further sum of money. Bills of exchange are always drawn to get payments at once. If the drawer has no money then but expects it at a future date for that date bills are usually drawn. If I fail to meet bills on the date of presentation it is a civil liability and not an offence under section 417. If not meeting a bill is an offence every promise to pay which has not been done is also an offence. I remitted Rs. 950 to account after the complaint was filed. I was always ready and willing to pay the rest.

The case was adjourned till Thursday.

BOMBAY AND THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.

(Continued from page 9)

and manfully stood for their own views and ways of thought. It would end an ill-assorted and unnatural "Union."

WAZIR HASAN,
Honorary Secretary,
All-India Moslem League.

Lucknow, 26th October, 1915.

AGENDA FOR COUNCIL MEETING.

The following is the Agenda for the Council Meeting to be held on the 10th instant:—

PROPOSALS.

(I)—The Council of the All-India Moslem League is of opinion that in the interests of the Musalmans no less than of India generally it is most desirable to hold the next Sessions of the All-India Moslem League during the next Christmas week at Bombay.

Note.—The Council will remember that the proposal for holding the next Annual Sessions of the League at Bombay was the main item of business in the Agenda of the meeting of the Council of the 6th of June 1915. Along with that Agenda was published the letter of invitation dated 12th of April 1915 signed by 33 Moslem gentlemen of Bombay. But in view of certain developments since the receipt of the said invitation the Council decided on the 6th of June 1915 to postpone the decision of the said proposal. I have now the honour to submit to the Council a complete report of the movement for holding the next Session at Bombay from the very beginning up to its last phase. This report is herewith enclosed.

(II)—The office of the League has received a letter from Qazi Najm-ud-din Ahmad, Joint Secretary of the District Moslem League of Meerut enclosing a resolution adopted by the District Moslem League to the following effect:—The All-India Moslem League is invited this year to Meerut.

Note.—The last two annual meetings of the League had been held in the United Provinces, one in March 1913 in Lucknow and the other in December 1913 at Agra. No meeting was held in 1914. In view of circumstances of grave significance I am unable to recommend to the Council the acceptance of the invitation from Meerut. To hold the meeting at Meerut is just as well as not to hold it at all. Besides no success can be expected to attend the meeting there. The Mohammadan Educational Conference will be held at Poona and for various reasons the centre of attraction this year will be at Bombay.

(III)—The following names have been suggested for election as President for the next Sessions of the All-India Moslem League.

(a) M. Mazhar-ul-Haque, Esquire, Bar-at-Law, Bankipore.

(b) Haji Ahmad Mulla Daood, Esquire, Rangoon.

(c) Khan Bahadur Nawab Sarafraz Husain Khan, Patna.

(IV)—The following telegram has been received by me from Johansberg on the 27th September 1915.

"Have formed Transwal Moslem League desire getting it affiliated to your League. Please accept this Lague as Branch in South Africa. Hamidia will be incorporated with this League."

Note.—I recommend that the Moslem League formed at Johansberg be affiliated to the All-India Moslem League.

(V)—The election of the following gentlemen as members of the All-India Moslem League.

(a) Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Subhani of Bombay.

(b) Mr. Abdul Qadir Khatkhatay of Bombay.

(c) Mr. Fazalbhoy J. Laiji of Bombay.

MEN! MEN! AND MORE MEN!

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The war has lasted for over a year and there is no prospect whatever of an early peace and the end is not yet in sight. There is no doubt that the unexpected events in the Balkans have interrupted the Allies' plans. Help which the Allies had every reason to expect from Greece and Roumania has not been forthcoming and the position, from what news we get here, seems to be rather grave.

The cry has ever been for Men, Men and more Men and now the want is greater than ever. India since the beginning of the war expressed her desire to help England to her utmost, not only in money but in men also, to crush the common enemy of freedom and patriotic and enlightened sons of India begged hard to be allowed to serve England in her need. That prayer, alas, was not granted. India is still willing to serve England and for such service she claims no reward. She only asks to be allowed to shed her blood in the great struggle for freedom. None need fear that India would ask for greater privileges as a reward for any services she may render. India has all along claimed only that which is justly due to her. If only Indians are asked to volunteer there would be no need for conscription. Surely, out of the vast population of India a million of her best manhood . . . nay, even ten . . . times million . . . can be gathered in a short time. England need only say the word and India is ready to come forth and do what little she can.

Her sons have already distinguished themselves on all the battle-fields and one wonders what keeps England back from calling for assistance,—assistance that would readily be given and with glad hearts,—and why her Ministers rack their brains over the problem of getting men. The cause of freedom demands that German militarism should be crushed and that too speedily. Humanity demands it and yet England tarries. O' England, hear! India only awaits the trumpet's call and India is ready to send her best manhood to fight the common foe.—Yours etc.,

INDIAN.

Bombay, Nov. 1, 1915.

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The fitting and comfort is perfect, being exceedingly light and thin taking up much less space in the mouth and is in every way the most permanent work obtainable. The prices for these new plates are almost the same as ordinary vulcanite sets. They are guaranteed to last a lifetime.

Modern Dentistry is different to the Dentistry of yesterday. Day by day the public are getting more exacting: wanting better value for their money. What was good enough for them last year is not good enough to-day.

Living in India is becoming more and more expensive, and people simply cannot afford to pay the fees they used to.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, November 2, 1915.

THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.

Mr. Wazir Hasan, the Honorary Secretary of the All-India Moslem League, has done well, we think, to make public the history of the opposition to the holding of the annual sessions of the League in Bombay in December. He has taken a bold course but the Moslem community as a whole should be grateful to him for revealing the story of events which form an astonishing chapter of political history, though it does not show certain leaders of the community in a very agreable light. That, however, is a minor consideration. If the Moslem League is to have a healthy political existence it is essential that it should be purged of certain weaknesses. It was necessary to clear the air. When responsible public men take upon themselves bitterly to oppose a proposal which they received originally with eager enthusiasm, and of which some of them were in fact the fathers, the public, at least those whom they assume to lead, desire, and are entitled, to know what are the considerations which have induced them to change their minds. The best thing, therefore, is to let the public into the secret and to let it see from their own statements what their reasons are. The result in the present case is not very satisfactory, it is true, because, in spite of Mr. Wazir Hasan's voluminous note, we are still to a large extent in the dark as to the causes which led Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, for instance, to turn a complete somersult and to become an eager opponent of a course which he was the first to accept with equal eagerness. But at least it relieves those who have throughout the whole business pursued a straightforward course from the odium that has been attempted to be thrown upon them by the misleading and malicious statements that have appeared in a certain section of the press.

Mr. Wazir Hasan's statement in the first place, acquits Mr. Jinnah of the accusation that he attempted to rush the Bombay leaders by hole and corner methods into sending a premature invitation to the League. The whole story as to the signatories of the invitation having signed the letter under a misapprehension is shown to be a myth. The idea of the Bombay meeting was originally mooted by the Aga Khan himself and Mr. Jinnah took the step of sounding the Bombay leaders at his Highness's request. The first person he approached was Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy who readily acquiesced in the suggestion. Others with equal readiness, it is apparent, signed the letter of invitation. The correspondence makes it clear that there was and could be no misapprehension of any sort or kind. What then was it that happened that caused these gentlemen, or most of them, so suddenly to change their minds? That is the one thing that is not quite clear from the correspondence, and they are left in the unfortunate position of appearing either to have had no reason at all, or of having, as responsible public men, rushed into a course without due consideration of what it involved. Perhaps it would be as well to clear up the matter a little further. And we do not think it is any secret now that two influences were at work. In the first place Mr. Sale Cassum Mitha, the vice-president of the Bombay Moslem League, felt that he had been slighted in that the invitation was not sent through that body, and he threw himself into the opposition with great bitterness and energy. But Mr. Mitha is not so important in himself that his opposition alone would have sufficed to bring about the anomalous situation that ensued, though the suggestion that Mr. Jinnah had flouted the recognised channels for his own aggrandisement was very cunningly worked upon. But he found some very important allies in the official world, who took upon themselves, without authority, to make it known that they disapproved of the proposal to bring the League to Bombay and to let it be supposed that such a course would meet with the displeasure of Government. It has since been made clear, as will be seen from Mr. Hasan's Note, that these statements were erroneous and unauthorised, and that the Government had no desire to interfere in the matter in any way whatever. But the mischief had already been done and the chances of nullifying it have not been helped by the unexpected defection of the Aga Khan, who acting apparently under a similar misapprehension through communications made to him in England, has circulated a confidential letter expressing the view that there should be no meeting until the war is over. And, in spite of the known view of the Government, it is clear that certain official influences are still at work fostering the idea that the meeting of the League in Bombay is officially considered undersirable.

But now that the Council of the League have been made fully acquainted with the true circumstances they should have no difficulty in deciding to hold the session of the League in December, and to hold it in Bombay. The Government are entirely neutral in the matter and there is no reason why they should not be. There has been no attempt to interfere with the meeting of the Congress and no suggestion that its deliberations are likely to be a source of embarrassment to the Government. They are more likely in fact at this juncture to be a source of strength and support. What reason is there to suppose that any other result will ensue from a meeting of the Moslem League? That there is any real feeling of opposition to the meeting of the League among the bulk of Bombay Mahomedans we do not believe for a moment. On the contrary there is a widespread desire that it should take place. The majority of those who take an interest in the matter are quite out of sympathy with the attitude of Mr. Mitha and his newfound henchman, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy. There are the strongest reasons for the meeting being held which we shall go into on another occasion. We desire, at present, merely to emphasise that the consideration on which the opposition to the meeting has been chiefly based is erroneous and that the Council of the League will go contrary to the wishes of the community, if they allow themselves to be led into a decision not to hold it in Bombay.

THE COTTON GAMBLE SCANDAL.

When commenting upon the cotton situation about a fortnight ago, we suggested the probability of the market being subjected to the influence of a strong "bear" drive, as a corollary to the upward move in prices which began to develop a month or two ago. This counter-attack, of course, was almost inevitable, but that it should have been exploited so ruthlessly as to superinduce a wild saturnalia of vicious gambling, was an unexpected adventure during this critical period in the world's industrial economy. No legitimate reasons or even specious excuses can be advanced for the orgy of speculation which at present pervades the cotton market. The position in regard to the staple, in all conscience, has been sufficiently unstable and obscure, without the wilful introduction of this unpleasant factor to add to the general sense of anxiety and insecurity which the war and political complexities have unfortunately interposed. In normal times this game at "pitch and toss," amongst what are politely classed as "operators," has to be submitted to with philosophic resignation, there being no form of legislation to prevent it, and traders have hardened themselves into countering the effects by employing various protective devices, such as dealing in "futures" as a hedge or form of insurance. But that such reprehensible gambling tactics should be tolerated at present, without a protest being raised, amounts to nothing short of an international scandal.

The belligerent countries are being strenuously enjoined to lead a simple life of studied economy and thrift. In England racing, football and sport in general, are more or less tabooed, so as to remove the incentive for extravagance. Foodstuffs are protected against the wiles of unscrupulous speculators by watchful Governments with paternal solicitude. But cotton, probably the most indispensable industrial product of the world, and upon which the prosperity of nearly all our textile concerns depends, is permitted to be the medium of unbridled speculation, in which the devious methods involved for procuring unnatural and unwarrantable fluctuations, comparatively speaking, makes the use of loaded dice and kindred pleasantries respectable adjuncts in an endeavour to get the best of it when having a flutter with Dame Fortune. We have frequently seen that President Wilson is not averse to dropping a friendly Note occasionally to outsiders on matters which he considers to be at variance with, or prejudicial to, the interests of his country, and if this practice of playing skittles with the cotton market at the various American Exchanges were brought home to him by an equally friendly reminder, he might feel disposed to take a little pity on some of his neighbours, who are already up to their necks in industrial trouble, by imposing at least a temporary measure for the relief of legitimate trading concerns, that are opposed on principle to risk their all to the spin of a coin, or whose constitution, financially or otherwise, will not permit of the gamble. America, as the biggest cotton farm, controls the values of the staple products of the rest of the world to a great extent, and as such she is master of the situation at the present moment. If America, taking advantage of the position, can get a dollar a pound for her surplus production to supplement trade requirements, no reasonable person can object to her extracting the last cent from consumers: or it might happen, that, owing to the demoralising effects of the war, a cent per pound is not obtainable. But during a crisis like the present, whether it be the princely dollar per pound or the humble cent which is forthcoming, let the price be fairly representative of the economic conditions which prevail, and not a fantastic bogey brought into being by the adventitious aid of mere speculation.

The effects of these pernicious fluctuations must of necessity prejudice both the mill industry and piecegoods trade of India in common with other trading centres. Mills are afraid to buy because what may be cheap to-day, may be dear to-morrow. For the same reason piecegoods dealers hesitate to place their orders in advance. This see-saw arrangement continues without any business being transacted, except by the small minority who may happen to be imbued with a spirit of speculation, making their chance of a profit or loss dependent on a gamble. American cotton during the past two months has advanced about 2d. per pound, representing about fifty millions sterling when reckoned on the whole crop. The reason for this advance is attributed to the exaggerated estimates of the crop which prevailed earlier in the year. And instead of the bumper figure which was forecasted, it now transpires that the total gathering will not exceed from 10,000,000 to 11,000,000 bales. Another factor which is said to be responsible for the recent rise is the extraordinary prosperity in America, resulting from the enormous expenditure of the Allies upon munitions and other war materials. This is reported to have caused a boom in the American home trade, and it is surmised that the domestic market will absorb a much larger quantity of textiles than has been the case for years. These reasons may or may not be the cause of the two-penny rise and the arguments may be quite sound enough to account for the advance. But from the way rates are being knocked up and down, often fluctuating thirty and forty points in twelve hours, it would appear the internal economy of America has very little to do with the control of the staple, which obviously is under the thumb of a gang of speculators, who are busily engaged in a sordid battle creating differences for bespoiling one another, on which the world's textile trade has perforce to look and groan.

Notes of the Day.

Rising Revenue in Great Britain.

An official statement by the Treasury, published in mail week, shows that the revenue for the quarter, ended September 30, amounted to £51,569,628, as compared with £35,681,283 for the corresponding period of last year, an increase of £15,888,345. As will be seen from the details given below, the improvement is chiefly under the head of Excise, which is up by £6,183,000. There is a large addition to receipts from property and income-tax, estate, etc., duties, and Customs. There is also a considerable rise in the postal service receipts. The following are the figures:

INCREASES.	
Customs	£3,630,000
Excise	6,183,000
Estate, &c., duties	2,772,000
House duty	10,000
Property and income-tax	3,321,000
Land value duties	1,000
Postal service	1,800,000
Telephone service	150,000
DECREASES.	
Stamps	181,000
Telegraph service	50,000
Receipts from Suez Canal shares and sundry loans	182,168
Miscellaneous	565,487

For the half-year from April 1 to September 30 the total revenue amounted to £102,866,764, against £76,181,960, an increase in the six months of £26,684,804.

Moral Compulsion.

Recent telegrams have shown that as a result of the new scheme of Lord Derby there has been an unprecedented boom in recruiting and that the scenes at the depots were such as were not witnessed even in the early exciting days of the war. All this points to the conclusion that the conscription has received its *quietus* for the present. The policy of active co-operation with the Labour leaders is bearing fruit and the novel and effective scheme, which according to Reuter's telegram Lord Kitchener has decided upon, ought to ensure further success. Distinguishing badges are to be issued not only to those who have enlisted and are waiting to join the colours or to those invalided out of the service, but also to men who though willing to enlist have been rejected. This leaves excepting those above or below the age of enlistment only those able-bodied men who have not yet enlisted, especially the "shirkers". The conspicuousness will constitute a moral compulsion.

War and Litigation.

Since the outbreak of the war the volume of litigation in England has gradually been growing smaller. The depth of the legal depression was reached in June, when, at the opening of the Trinity sittings, the total number of cases in the Courts did not exceed 1,083. Before the Long Vacation began, however, there were decided signs of a revival of litigation, and the slump in legal business may now be said to have passed. For the Michaelmas sittings, 1,683 cases have been set down,—an increase of 600 which ought to allay the fears that have been agitating so many legal breasts. All the same, the present figures, if compared with those of twelve months ago, when the war had not lasted long enough to have any material effect upon the volume of litigation, show a substantial falling off. The lists contain ninety fewer cases than they did a year ago, and the decrease would have been much greater if, as a result of Sir Samuel Evans having been so largely occupied in the Prize Court, the business of the Divorce Court had not fallen seriously in arrear.

A Grave Deprivation of Public Liberties.

A grave step which has not received the public attention and protest that it deserves has recently been taken by the Government of Bombay who have, by a notification in the Government Gazette, deprived the people of the Belgaum District of the right of trial by jury in serious cases to be tried by a Sessions Court. The criminal law of this country, as codified, certainly gives very wide powers to Government which are, however, to be exercised in cases of extreme urgency. The notification has been issued in exercise of powers conferred by the Criminal Procedure Code. But it does not make clear the causes,—and they should be very grave indeed,—which led Government to decide upon this drastic step. In the last resort they owed this duty, at any rate, to the people of Belgaum, whose safety and liberty this notification tends to imperil. Apart from the fact that such a summary and arbitrary encroachment on the elementary rights of the people would not be tolerated for a day in England, the principle on which the power conferred by the Criminal Procedure Code is based and which punishes a whole people, who are innocent as well as ignorant of the faults of a few individuals, is essentially wrong and needs to be repudiated once and for all.

Female Education.

In the current number of the "Social Service Quarterly" the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas gives an interesting and informing account of the Kanya Mahavidyalaya at Jullundhar (Punjab), which is described by Mr. Lalubhai as "the premier institution in India for improving the physical, mental and spiritual condition of the womanhood of the country, on what may be called national lines." Unlike other girls' schools in India the Jullundhar institution imparts education in Hindi, Sanskrit being compulsory, while English is only an optional subject. Religious instruction is a regular part of the school curriculum. There are now 214 girls on the roll and though mainly for the people of the Punjab, Mr. Lalubhai says he was agreeably surprised to find girls from Surat and Jamnagar staying in the boarding-house of the institution. Another distinguishing feature of the institution is the number of subsidiary institutions which have grown out of and been attached to it. These are the widows' home, the orphanage, the Kanya Ashram (boarding-house for girls), the branch school in the city proper and the Sahitya Fund for promotiug Hindi literature suitable for girls. There are, according to Mr. Lalubhai, 22 inmates in the widows' home and 17 in the orphanage. Being an Arya Samaj institution, Swami Dayanand, the founder of which always insisted on the equality of women with men in domestic and social relations, the higher education of girls is a cardinal principle on which the conductors of the Kanya Mahavidyalaya have laid emphasis throughout. As Mr. Lalubhai says, the promoters of the school are justified in asserting that "it has been a great cause in the promulgation of Hindi literature, in raising the age of marriage amongst girls, in removing false purdah, in giving women the benefits of the bounties of nature and in supplying lady teachers to several schools in the province." Lala Devaraj, who is the life and soul of the institution with his equally energetic spouse, Pandita Savitri Devi, is described by Mr. Lalubhai as "one amongst millions." It may be recalled that both Lala Devaraj and Pandita Savitri Devi were in Bombay last month on a mission to obtain public support for this excellent institution.

Other Contributions in the "Quarterly."

Among the other interesting contributions, appearing in the "Quarterly," are a short note on "Primary Education" by Mrs. Besant, in which the writer makes a number of useful suggestions to social workers, especially to college students, as to how they may be of help during their holidays in the urban schools; a Paper on "Social Work in London" by Mr. N. M. Muzumdar, B.A., B.Sc., and a note on "Released Prisoners" by Mr. B. N. Motivala, who, while dilating on the urgent need of active prisoners' aid societies in all presidency centres, bewails the inactivity of the Bombay Society. Reports of the Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, Erode, Baroda, and other centres of the Social Service League are published in the "Quarterly," showing that the social service movement is making steady headway in several parts of the country. A valuable bibliography of books on social service is also included in the present number of the journal.

Official and Personal

His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala intends visiting the front in France shortly.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab with Sir Edward Maclagan, Chief Secretary, and Mr. Crump, A.D.C., arrived in Lahore on Monday morning on conclusion of his tour. The arrival was private, but most of the leading officials were present at the station to welcome his Honour.

The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, Revenue Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, arrived at Delhi on Monday morning. He will leave on tour on the 11th and visit Cawnpore, Lucknow, Benares and Allahabad and return to Delhi on the 21st.

Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore who has been spending the autumn in Kashmir left for Calcutta on the 28th October. He intends visiting Japan but no details are yet settled.

On his way back to Calcutta from Kashmir Sir Rabindranath Tagore broke journey at Lahore, arriving on Sunday by the Punjab mail. His stay there will be very brief.

Among cold weather visitors to this country this year will be Sir T. R. Wynne, formerly President of the Railway Board. It is understood that his visit is in connection with the development and expansion of zinc mining industry in Burma, for which the war has created a great demand.

News has been received that Col. Robertson I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner, with the Government of India on leave has joined the Sanitary Department of the War Office during the war.

It is understood that Justice K. Srinivasa Iyengar of the Madras High Court will revert to the bar at the end of this week.

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

A LAHORE PROTEST.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 1.

The Inter-Collegiate Muslim Association in a meeting held at the Islamia College, Lahore, on Sunday under the presidency of Malik Barkat Ali, Editor of the "Observer," adopted unanimously resolutions expressing regret at the unhappy and undesirable manner in which the question of accepting the Muslim University on the lines of the Hindu University was hustled through in the teeth of definite opposition and a tendency amongst a section of the Muslim public to accept the Hindu model in the constitution of the Moslim University.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN TROOPS FOR BULGARIA.

SERBIANS' STUBBORN FIGHTING

GERMAN DEFEAT IN CHAMPAGNE.

KING GEORGE PROGRESSING FAVOURABLY.

The Serbians are fighting most stubbornly, despite the appearance of new Austro-Bavarian mountain troops. The Serbian Army has taken up positions behind Pirot.

It is stated from a German source that great contingents of Russian troops are leaving Odessa and Sevastopol for the Bulgarian Coast. The recent bombardment was a preparation for landing.

The German bombardment in Champagne last Saturday developed the greatest violence between Tahure Hill and La Courtine. Despite the extreme desperation of the infantry attack, the Germans once more suffered a serious defeat.

A Russian paper attributes the German slackening in the Baltic provinces to shortage of ammunition, owing to the activity of British submarines in the Baltic.

M. Goremykin will shortly be appointed Chancellor of the Russian Empire, the twelfth in Russia's history.

Count von Wolff Metternich, formerly the German Ambassador in London has been appointed to the Porte.

King George is making slow progress and the pain is diminishing. A later telegram says that His Majesty's improvement continues and that he had a better night.

General Joffré has returned to France.

Nine persons were executed in Belgium for espionage last Friday and ten were sentenced to penal servitude.

PLAYING AT WAR.

DEFEATED LEADER FORCED TO PART WITH HIS EARS.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

An interesting report has reached Calcutta from Rajbari in the district of Faridpur.

It appeared that some boys collected and played at "Germans and English at war."

They were divided into two parties and it was agreed that the leader of the party defeated would have to part with his ears by way of indemnity. Play went on for some time and "English" were defeated. As previously arranged the leader of the English party was obliged by force to part with his ears. The matter having been reported to the police, the sub-divisional officer of Rajbari has issued summons against the members of the "German arty."

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SERBIANS FIGHTING STUBBORNLY.

RUSSIAN TROOPS FOR BULGARIAN COAST.

SERBIANS FIGHTING MOST STUBBORNLY.

ARMY CONCENTRATED BEHIND PIROT.

NEW AUSTRO-BAVARIAN TROOPS APPEAR.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

NISH, Oct. 31.

The Serbians are fighting most stubbornly despite the appearance of new Bavarian and Austrian mountain troops.

The communiqué admits that the Serbian Army has taken up positions behind Pirot.

HOW STRUMNITZA WAS OCCUPIED.

BULGARIANS OFFER POOR RESISTANCE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

A telegram from Salonika says that the French occupied Strumnitza on Wednesday. The battle lasted from five o'clock on Tuesday evening till nine on Wednesday morning.

The French drove the Bulgarians six miles beyond Strumnitza. They are thus over twelve miles from the railway.

The French state that the Bulgarians yielded easily and their resistance is not to be compared with that offered by the Germans.

SERBIAN MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

COMMANDERS QUITE CONFIDENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Nov. 1.

The Serbian Minister has made a statement that Serbia in assured of the effective co-operation of the Allies and the Serbians will fight to the last man.

Commanders are quite confident as to the result, despite the efforts of the enemy, who are attacking on three fronts.

RUSSIAN TROOPS FOR BULGARIA.

RECENT BOMBARDMENTS A PREPARATION FOR LANDING.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 1.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables, London October 30th:—

The "Barliner Tageblatt" learns from Bucharest that great contingents of Russian troops are leaving Odessa and Sevastopol for the Bulgarian coast. The recent bombardment was a preparation for a landing.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 30.

A Bukharest correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt" telegraphs that great contingents of Russians are leaving Odessa and Sevastopol, convoyed by a strong Russian fleet, *en route* for the Bulgarian coast.

GERMANY'S NEW AMBASSADOR IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 31.

Count von Wolff Metternich, formerly the German Ambassador in London, has been appointed Ambassador in Constantinople.

LABOUR'S PART IN THE WAR.

STIRRING ADDRESS TO RAILWAY MEN.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Addressing railwaymen at Middlesborough, Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., said that all sections of the community were now saying that if the nation was to be victorious, labour must play its part.

Labourites were naturally proud of this recognition and they should see that the obligation was carried out by enlistment, munitions making, or railway work, and give their best.

No peace overtures should be recognised until Prussian militarism had been vanquished.

The Government of India have under consideration the question of consolidation and amendment of the Court Fees Act and have decided to consult the local Governments and Administrations on all proposals and they are being addressed directly.

KING GEORGE'S CONDITION.

MAKING FAVOURBALE PROGRESS.

TEMPERATURE NORMAL.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Oct. 31, 4-55 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that King George is making slow progress and the pain is diminishing, but his Majesty is still weak. Pulse and temperature are normal.

IMPROVEMENT CONTINUES.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Press Bureau announces that His Majesty's improvement continues and that he had a better night.

FRANCO-BRITISH UNITY.

FOREIGN MINISTERS' DECLARATIONS

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Telegraphing to Sir Edward Grey, M. Briand says: "At the moment of assuming the direction of foreign affairs I beg to declare that France intends to pursue with the same desire the intimate and active collaboration policy so happily binding France and Great Britain since the beginning of the common fight."

Sir Edward Grey has replied: "I am glad of this opportunity of again affirming the unswerving determination of the Government to co-operate with France to bring the struggle to a successful issue.

GENL. JOFFRE'S MISSION TO LONDON

COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING ON BALKAN POLICY.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The "Times" says that General Joffre came to London to discuss the Balkan problem.

A complete and definite understanding regarding military policy was reached, including keeping in the forefront the necessity of giving rapid help to Serbia.

GENERAL JOFFRE RETURNS TO FRANCE

LONDON, Oct. 31.

General Joffre has returned to France.

NEW WAR COUNCIL.

GOVERNMENT ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The "Daily News" states that Government has completed the creation of a new General Staff in London to supervise the prosecution of the war in the various fields.

The new War Council of the Cabinet will confer with the General Staff.

WANTED A THINKING DEPARTMENT.

NEED OF A GENERAL STAFF.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

There is much speculation regarding the conversations between General Joffre and the members of the British Inner Cabinet. The favourite theory is that a scheme for central military control is under discussion.

The "Observer" declares that a reorganisation of the War Office is essential. A new thinking department must be created to assist Lord Kitchener w'o has been expected to perform impossibilities.

The "Observer" declares that the provision of a General Staff with the ablest soldier possible as its chief is more important than the creation of an Inner War Cabinet.

MONARCHICAL MOVEMENT IN CHINA.

AMERICA DECLINES TO GIVE AN OPINION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.

It is understood that Mr. Lansing has declined to express to Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador here, his views regarding the form of Government in China, as so doing might be constructed as interference with China's internal affairs. Public sympathy, however, favours a Republic.

FIGHTING IN CHAMPAGNE.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT.

ANOTHER SERIOUS GERMAN DEFEAT.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

PARIS, Oct. 31.

The communiqué says: Yesterday the German bombardment in Champagne developed the greatest violence on a front of eight kilometres from Tahure Hill to the Courtine.

German infantry attacked along the whole eight kilometres with important masses, composed mostly of troops recently returned from the Russian front.

Despite their extreme desperation, the Germans once more suffered a serious defeat. Waves of attackers were decimated by our fire along the whole front and only succeeded in reaching the summit of Tahure Hill itself.

Everywhere else, especially in front of Tahure village, where the fighting was particularly obstinate, the Germans were completely repulsed and driven back. The Germans along the whole scene of the struggle left a very large number of dead.

TERRIFIC TRENCH FIGHTING.

FUTILE ENEMY ASSAULTS NEAR TAHURE.

PARIS, Nov. 1.

The communiqué says:—French artillery demolished several observation posts in the region of Lombaertzde.

A reciprocal bombardment continued North and East of Souchez, particularly near Bojsenhache. Terrific fighting continues for the possession of the trenches in which the enemy penetrated yesterday. We have recaptured some parts.

The Germans in Champagne after fresh artillery preparations accompanied by the profuse employment of big asphyxiating shells, renewed the attacks North of Mesnil.

They attempted four assaults yesterday, the first at six in the morning and the last at four in the evening near Tahure, but were everywhere repulsed, by our artillery and infantry fusillades. The Germans were obliged to flee in disorder with enormous losses and 350 were captured.

Violent artillery fighting is taking place in the Vosges in the region of Bandesapt.

VIOLENT ACTIONS IN ARTOIS.

INCREASED PROGRESS IN HACHE WOOD.

PARIS, Oct. 31.

A communiqué says there were violent actions at several points on the front in Artois.

We made increased progress in Hache Wood by grenade fighting.

The enemy by a surprise attack reoccupied north-east of Neuville some parts of trenches which he recently lost but his advance was immediately arrested by the fire of our supporting trenches.

A fierce artillery duel took place at Tahure and in Champagne.

ESPIONAGE CHARGES IN BELGIUM.

NINE PERSONS EXECUTED: TEN TO PENAL SERVITUDE.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 31.

An official telegram from Berlin says that twenty-one arrests have been made in Belgium during the last few days, the persons arrested including four women. They are charged with espionage and plotting to dynamite railways and public buildings.

An espionage system has been detected in the north of France directed by the wife of a French officer. Two women are among those arrested.

Nine persons sentenced to death in Belgium on October 26th on a charge of espionage were executed on Friday. Ten others, including three women, were sentenced to penal servitude.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The deaths are announced of Sir Charles Tupper, a former Canadian Premier, and of Colonel Denne, who captured Arabi Pasha.

ACTIVITY OF RUSSIAN AEROPLANES.

ATTACKS IN STRYPA REGION REPULSED.

TWO GERMAN STEAMERS CAPTURED.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 1.

Russian aeroplanes dropped bombs on the railways and enemy troops and convoys in the region of Friedrichstadt.

The Russians repulsed an enemy attack on the Upper Nieman near the Kupitzke Swamp.

A number of attacks in the Strypa region were likewise repulsed.

Russian cruisers and a submarine have captured two German steamers in the Baltic.

EARLY WINTER SETTING IN.

GERMAN TROOPS INADEQUTAELY PROVIDED.

PEDROGRAD, Nov. 1.

Ice is appearing on the Neva. This heralds a particularly early winter. The Germans are inadequately provided with winter clothing, hence it is more important than ever that they should secure Riga.

Russian military writers expect another and fiercer attack with even greater forces, but great deterioration in German discipline has been noticed recently.

Officers are unable to prevent the men from plundering and the latest arrivals from Germany openly accuse the officers of deception as to the real state of affairs.

BRITISH SUBMARINE ACTIVITY IN BALTIC.

GERMANY SHORT OF AMMUNITION.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 31.

The "Retch" (Reitch?) attributes the German slackening in the Baltic provinces to shortage of ammunition, owing to the activity of British submarines in the Baltic

A CHANCELLOR FOR RUSSIA.

SUPREME CONTROL OVER FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 31.

It is understood that the Premier, M. Goremykin, will shortly be appointed Chancellor of the Empire, being only the twelfth Chancellor in Russia's history.

The "Bourse Gazette" says that Mr. Goremykin will have supreme control of Foreign Affairs and will probably be assisted by M. Shebeko, formerly Ambassador in Vienna.

It is reported that the Tsar has accepted the resignations of M. Sazonoff and two other Ministers and that M. Kvostoff will become Premier.

PLOT IN JAPAN.

TO WRECK ARSENALS.

TOKIO, Nov. 1.

The police have discovered a plot to wreck arsenals and munition works at a number of places in Japan.

SLACKERS BEWARE!

LORD KITCHENER'S RECRUITING BADGE.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

It is officially announced that Lord Kitchener has decided to issue khaki armlets, first to men who have enlisted under Lord Derby's scheme and are waiting to join the colours; secondly to men who have been rejected and thirdly to men invalided out of service.

An important conference of all engineers in the Central Provinces is to take place to-day at the Secretariat, Nagpur, to consider in what directions retrenchment is to be effected in the Public Works Department. Many projects whose surveys are ending and which are about to begin, will, it is understood, be suspended during the war and as a result thereof many hands are likely to be thrown out.

ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY'S SURPRISE ATTACK FRUSTRATED.

SURRENDER RUSE DETECTED.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

ROME, Nov. 1.

The communiqué reports an attempt by the Austrians to surprise the Italians in the Astico Valley under the pretext of surrendering. The ruse was discovered and the Austrians were mowed down, two hundred bodies being left on the field.

The enemy obtained a fleeting success at Sextenstein, but the Italians were reinforced and ejected the assailants.

Fighting in the Isonzo is marked by artillery duels and infantry attacks. The enemy suffered a reverse at Podgora leaving the ground covered with bodies.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Lee, South Staffs.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Martin, Leicesters.
Major J. P. Beeher, Sherwoods.
Major O. Cooper, Lincolns.
Major J. S. Gardiner, Engineers.
Major E. W. Poole, North Staffs.
Captain H. Braswell, Sherwoods.
Captain K. Y. McGrath, Sherwoods.
Captain B. W. Vann, Sherwoods.
Captain C. G. Vickers, Sherwoods.
Captain R. S. Dyer-Bennet, Leicesters.
Captain L. H. Hart, Lincolns.
Captain H. J. Hodgson, Cheshires.
Captain C. R. Keary, North Staffs.
Captain E. B. Saunders, Welsh Regiment.
Captain W. C. Shee, Royal Irish.
Lieutenant A. P. Baker, Royal Scots.
Lieutenant A. J. Campbell, North Staffs.
Lieutenant H. L. Johnson, North Staffs.
Lieutenant B. Newton, North Staffs.
Lieutenant J. Stack, North Staffs.
Lieutenant H. W. Devereux, South Staffs.
Lieutenant A. C. Finnis, South Staffs.
Lieutenant J. P. Magrane, South Staffs.
Lieutenant G. H. Smith, South Staffs.
Lieutenant J. V. Edge, Sherwoods.
Lieutenant B. C. Hall, Lincolns.
Lieutenant F. L. Jones, Lincolns.
Lieutenant H. D. Mountain, Lincolns.
Lieutenant W. H. Hardman, Engineers.
Lieutenant E. S. Haslam, Artillery.
Lieutenant F. K. Robinson, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieutenant C. H. Wollaston, Leicesters.
Second-Lieutenant W. R. Atkin, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant J. D. Beswick, North Staffs.
Second-Lieutenant G. H. Paget, North Staffs.
Second-Lieutenant F. N. Trinder, North Staffs.
Second-Lieutenant E. B. Burley, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant C. D. Coulby, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant J. L. Percival, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant T. G. Darby Yeatman, South Staffs.
Second-Lieutenant R. L. Hitt, Lincolnshires.
Second-Lieutenant G. C. Winckley, Lincolnshires.
Second-Lieutenant G. Lister, East Yorks.
Second-Lieutenant G. B. Williams, Leicesters.
Second-Lieutenant L. G. Miles, Black Watch.
Second-Lieutenant H. Pitchford, Rifle Brigade.

SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING.

Captain A. L. Evans, Monmouths.
Second-Lieutenant E. E. Wynne, Leicesters.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieutenant H. U. Hayes, Black Watch.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieutenant B. J. Emery, Engineers.
Lieutenant A. H. Ramsay, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant E. S. Strachan, Sherwoods.

MISSING, BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Captain L. Corah, Leicesters.
Captain C. S. Gray, Lincolns.
Second-Lieutenant J. E. Barker, Leicesters.

MISSING.

Colonel J. H. Knight, North Staffs.
Lieutenant W. E. Darby, Monmouths.
Second-Lieutenant W. H. Dean, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant J. T. Fripp, Lincolns.
Second-Lieutenant T. B. Wood, Lincolns.
Second-Lieutenant W. E. Woodthorpe, Dorsets.

MISSING UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONER.

Second-Lieutenant D. Pease, Royal Scots.

KILLED AT THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Major M. J. Greig, North Devon Yeomanry.
Lieutenant E. J. Paiba, Fusiliers.

WOUNDED AT THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Major Sir R. L. Baker, Dorset Yeomanry.
Captain H. Morris, London Regiment.
Lieutenant P. W. Fleetwood, Army Service Corps.

WOUNDED IN WEST AFRICA.

Captain A. Gardner, Essex Regiment.
Lieutenant H. N. Steptoe, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
Lieutenant R. V. Trengrouse, Gloucesters.
Lieutenant T. A. Vise, Artillery.

BOGUS MEDICAL DEGREES BILL.

PROTEST MEETING IN BOMBAY.

PLEA OF GOVERNMENT CRITICISED.

A meeting of the representatives of the non-official medical institutions practising in the Bombay Presidency, was held under the auspicies of the Bombay Medical Association, on Sunday last to protest against the Indian Medical (Bogus Degrees) Bill now before the Imperial Legislative Council. The meeting was largely attended by doctors from Poona, Sholapur, Thana, Broach, Panwel, etc., and many telegrams and letters of sympathy were received from Calcutta, Junagardh, Jamkhandi, Athani Yeotmal, Nagpur and many other places. At the opening of the meeting Dr. K. M. Karande the President of the Bombay Medical Association gave a cordial reception to the representatives assembled. In explaining the object of the meeting he said that the Government of Bombay published the text of the Indian Medical (Bogus Degrees) Bill and has invited all persons or bodies who have any criticism or opinion to offer on the provisions of the Bill to forward their representation to the Secretary to the Government, General Department by the 10th of November at the latest. Instead of representing our grievances singly or separately it was thought advisable to have a representative meeting of all the graduates of non-official medical colleges practising in the Bombay Presidency. He also said that it was their first duty to protest against the Bill as it affected then more than anybody else in India.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Then Dr. R. G. Vaze, of Poona was duly proposed and seconded to take the chair. The President having taken the chair said that this new Medical Bogus Degrees Bill is nothing but a final blow (a death blow) to the non-official medical institutions, supplementing (as Sir P. Lukis says that this Bill is supplementary to the former Provincial Legislation) the first blow (a half-killing) given by the Privincial Governments by passing the Medical Registration Act of 1912. This present Bill is thoroughly unsound in principle, as it discourages independent and indigenous efforts of imparting medical education on Western methods of Allopathic Medicine, Obstetrics and Surgery. The Government says that the equipment is insufficient. It must be mentioned that under the heading of equipment are included all the items viz. "Standard of preliminary education," "facilities for practical training," "arrangements for clinical instructions," and "the teaching staff." In all these points the colleges stand on a higher level than what the Surgeon-General thinks. To the teeming millions of India it will be immensely beneficient to have in fairly large number, such decent doctors as the popular colleges of Calcutta, can turn out, than to have a scanty supply of medical men whom the Government can certify as thoroughly efficient. "Build a palace such as mine is or sit out in the cold"—this is the doctrine of efficiency. The Government does not propose to stop these colleges doing teaching work or their graduates carrying on their medical practice. It only insists that the colleges shall not profess to be entitled to give nor the graduates to use licenses, diplomas or degrees, etc., stating that the recipient or the holder is qualified to practise in Western medical science. "By taking away that whereby I live, you verily take away my life!" said Shylock to the Duke and must the same may these colleges say to the Government whose proposed action threatens their existance whatever its words may be.

PLEA OF GOVERNMENT.

The Government professes that the Bill aims at protecting the interests of the people, that it tends to remove the public inconvenience and injury arising out of the present state of affairs. The President thought that the Bill will have a contrary effect. If the Government at all sees in colourable imitations of diplomas issued by the universities and other recognised bodies an evil that must be forthwith remedied, it can very well do so, having no retrospective effect of the Bill and leaving complete freedom to these colleges of granting degrees which cannot be construed as colourable imitations. Were this course taken, it would be a solution more or less satisfactory to all parties concerned. The Bill as it stands goes too far. In attempting to remedy a more or less imaginary evil it tends to create a real one and that of such a magnitude as will compell the Government to undertake more legislation in the near future, unless it proposes to treat with contempt the real interests of the people which consist first in the progress of independent and indigenous effort in the matter of medical education and secondly, in an ample supply of properly trained doctors turned out by well, though not highly, equipped colleges.

With these remarks the President closed his speech.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following Resolutions were duly proposed, seconded and passed unanimously:

(1) That the representatives of the graduates of the non-official medical institution practising in the Bombay Presidency assembled in a meeting held under the auspicious of the Bombay Medical Association, strongly protests against the Indian Medical (Bogus degrees) Bill now before the Imperial Legislative Council, as it is thoroughly unsound in principle as much as it severely discourages all independent and indegenous efforts at the dissemination in this country of the Western methods of Allopathic Medicine, obstetrices and surgery and as it tends to lower the prestige of these graduates in the medical relief of this country.

(2) That this meeting begs to bring to the notice of the Government once again, that the students of these institutions receive a training extending over 4 or 5 years and the fact that their number is annually increasing proves that they have earned the confidence of the people and they are essential for their welfare, the more so, because Government is not able to provide doctors for the interior which for want of proper medical help is seriously suffering.

(3) That the meeting is of opinion that sufficient distinction is made when degree holders put a sufficient discription of their colleges after their degrees.

(4) That in case Government is determined to have some inactment passed dealing with the granting of medical degrees, this meeting urges on the Government to frame it in such a manner that not only the Bill must not have any retrospective effect but also it should leave to non-official medical institutions complete freedom in granting degrees and diplomas that cannot be construed as colourable imitations of those granted by the recognised authorities.

(5) That in the opinion of this meeting the words "Document" and "Description" appearing in the 4th and 6th sections of the Bill respectively are too vague and comprehensive.

(6) That this meeting authorises the President to sign and forward the memorial to the Government the above Resolutions and the Memorial.

Then the meeting was closed after passing a hearty vote of thanks to the chair and owner of the house and the doctors who have taken great trouble to attend the meeting.

THE I. C. S. BILL.

TEXT OF THE MEASURE.

The following is the full text of the Indian Civil Service (Temporary Provisions) Bill which has been passed by the House of Lords and has now to come before the Commons. It runs:—

An Act to enable Persons during the continuance of the War, and for a period of two years thereafter, to be appointed or admitted to the Indian Civil Service without examination.

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1—(1) The Secretary of State in Council may, with the advice and assistance of the Civil Service Commissioners, make rules providing for the admission and appointment to the Indian Civil Service by the Secretary of State in Council, during the continuance of the present war, and for a period not exceeding two years thereafter, of British subjects possessing such qualifications with respect to age and otherwise as may be prescribed by the rules, notwithstanding that they have not been certified as being entitled for appointment as the result of examination in accordance with the regulations and rules made under section thirty-two of the Government of India Act, 1858, and section ninety-seven of the Government of India Act, 1915.

Provided that—

(a) not less than one-fourth of the persons admitted to the Indian Civil Service during such period as aforesaid shall be persons who have been so certified as aforesaid; and

(b) a person shall not be appointed to the Indian Civil Service under the rules made under this section unless the Civil Service Commissioners certify that by such means as may be prescribed by the rules they have satisfied themselves that in their opinion he possesses the necessary educational qualifications.

(2) The provisions as to the laying before Parliament of regulations and rules made under the said sections thirty-two and ninety-seven shall apply to the rules made under this section.

2. This Act may be cited as the Indian Civil Service (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1915.

IMPROVEMENT OF DELHI.

SANITARY AND SEWAGE PROJECTS.

(News Bureau.)

DELHI, Nov. 1.

The absence of adequate monsoon rainfall in Delhi and surrounding country is in evidence in all parts of the province and reacting upon prices. Wheat is selling at 6 seers the rupee and *atta* 7 seers. Public health is good and the malaria season has been of the shortest duration. Considerable sanitary improvements have been made both in the old city and Civil Lines and the reclamation of Bela is proceeding in the new city. Steady progress has been made. Both Government House and Secretariat buildings are slowly rising. Road-making has also progressed and the reparation of sanitary and sewage projects are approaching completion. The engineering staff is in residence at Raisina.

SALE OF TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

(News Bureau.)

DELHI, Nov. 1.

No tenders have been received at the sale of telegraphic transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London, held on the 29th October.

COONOOR ABDUCTION CASE.

MISS MARIE REILLY CROSS-EXAMINED.

(News Bureau.)

COONOOR. Nov. 1.

The further hearing of the case of alleged abduction against Mrs. Newman and Rangaswamy Gounden, was resumed before Mr. Gray to-day.

Miss Marie Reilly was cross-examined at length and in the course of her deposition stated that she was a boarder about two years ago at Nazareth Convent and learnt dressmaking. Her school career closed in December and she had a good character when she left school. Her reason for leaving school was not the Mother Superior's complaint. Coming on to the case the witness deposed she knew that this case was about. She wrote a letter to a lady friend in Madras while at Connemara Cottage. She was examined by Mr. Loveluck, Superintendent of Police, Inspector Wilkins and her sister after the 24th September. She did not tell about the letter. She wrote to her lady friend at Madras. She had no relation by name of Betsie. Her uncle told her not to write to her lady-friend at Madras. She went to Nagapatam and did not get into any scrape. Witnesses further deposed, on the same lines as the previous examination.

The Magistrate, during the examination, asked the witness to be straight-forward in her answers.

COCHIN RAJA'S AGENT

Mr. Venkatramiah, Agent of the Raja of Cochin, deposed that he had a letter from Mrs. Newman to visit her house at Connemara Cottage. Miss Marie Reilly was in the verandah. He did not know Miss Marie Reilly previously. Miss Marie Reilly was introduced to the witness as Miss Rose and as one of the daughters of Mr. Reilly. Witness undertook to help Miss Reilly in securing her property which her father had left, by filling a suit in the Civil Court and by engaging a Vakil, though witness was not prepared to pay the vakil's fees. Witness went to Mrs. Newman's house a second time by a letter of invitation. Witness produced the letter which was undated. He had known the second accused as Mrs. Newman after his first visit to Connemara Cottage. The letter was signed as Miss Eileen Rose and in response witness went to Connemara Cottage to see Miss Rose and Mrs. Newman. Witness did not know the difference between surnames and Christian names. Mrs. Newman told witness that the daughter of Mr. Reilly would write in the name of Miss Rose to witness. Witness was made to understand by Mrs. Newman that the girl at Connemara Cottage was Eileen Rose. The girl did not tell that she would write to witness and the letter was a surprise to him. He did not remember writing a letter that he would not give the money unless the girl came to the Palace. He did remember receiving a letter from Mrs. Newman from Connemara Cottage that the girl would not be sent unless money was despatched. Witness undertook to lend money to Miss Rose on a pronote. Miss Rose promised to return the money and was in sound health when he visited Connemara Cottage. Witness was a married man and had five children and he was fifty years old. He considered himself a moral man. He had been to Mysore to attend the Desera festival at Mysore. At Mysore a police-officer came to see him with summons at Seringapatam. He did not take those letters to Mysore. An engineer from Cochin had been to Springfield and enquired of his conduct. Summons was served at Seringapatam by Sub-Inspector Subrachariar who examined witness. He had no objection to speak the truth and he was not afraid of the police. Subrachariar told witness to search for the letters as they were important.

Witness asked Mrs Newman how she came to choose him. She said she had known witness as the agent of the Raja of Cochin. Witness had been a resident of Coonoor for about twenty-one years. The Raja of Cochin left Coonoor on the 10th June.

One of the letters filed ran as under:—Conemara Cottage, Barlow Road.—My dear Agent,—We waited till past 2 but you did not turn up and I am cross about it. Why did you not tell me you won't let me? I am surprised you disappointed me. It seems to me 11 o'clock did not turn up. I told you I was so much in need of money. If not write, let me know.—Yours truly, (signed) Miss E. Rose.

Other letters ran similar, all from Miss E. Rose.

Continuing witness deposed it was strange to have received a letter from a European lady. He knew Rungaswamy as the son of Rungaih Gounden but he did not hear of Rungaswamy's arrest. He heard about the case on the 1st September and knew roughly all about it. He knew the police were enquiring into the case.

After a lengthy cross-examination Ramaswamy Iyengar asked the Court for a copy of the statement made by witness before the police.

FLOWERS FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Continuing witness deposed he sent flowers to Miss Eileen Rose. Witness sent flowers also to many young ladies. Witness also gave flowers to Miss Eileen Rose's sisters. Once the younger and elder sisters came to Springfield for flowers about the same time. Witness did not tell Miss Adolphine Reilly anything regarding the case. Witness volunteered a statement only after the case. He came to know Miss Adolphine Reilly was the sister of the girl at Conemara Cottage. If he had known it earlier he would have told Miss Adolphine Reilly all about the incident. Witness talked to Miss Adolphine Reilly previously at the palace of the Raja of Cochin. Miss Reilly went to the gardens to see the palace of the Raja. Witness went to Miss Reilly's Cottage twice.

Continuing witness deposed that when he went to the Cottage to see Miss Adolphine Reilly, she asked him to arrange for the sale of the Tipperary Cottage. Letters from Miss Eileen Rose were despatched by messengers, but he did not remember to have questioned them. Witness asked Mrs. Newman and Miss Eileen Rose at the Conemara Cottage why they had written to him at all. Then the question of filing a suit cropped up during the conversation. Mrs. Eileen Rose told witness she had as properties, a bungalow at Coonoor, and another bungalow at Ootacamund, also some cash. There was no improper conversation that day. Miss Eilcen Rose told witness that her father owned the Sylks Hotel building at Ooty, the Tipperary Cottage, and one or two shops in Coonoor, also some cash. Miss Eileen Rose wanted witness to assist her in securing her share of the property.

At this stage the Court adjourned for lunch.

On the Court resuming its sitting after lunch Mr. Venketaramiah, Agent to the Raja of Cochin was put again into the witness-box. He further deposed that he bore no thought against Miss Rose. Witness went to Connemara Cottage thrice. Witness had a son of twenty-six years old and he helped witness in his work at the palace. Witness did not tell his wife or his son about his going to Connemara Cottage. Witness enquired into the affairs of the late Willier Reilly from Mr. Walker's clerk. The latter informed witness that Miss Rose would come in for her share. Witness then enquired of Mr. Walker's clerk if it was safe to lend Rs. 100 to Miss Rose. He had no improper conversation with Mrs. Newman. He did not take any steps to recover the ten rupees he gave to Mrs. Newman. He stopped going to Connemara Cottage about ten or fifteen days after the rumour regarding the case floated All letters of Miss Rose addressed to witness were in witness's almirah.

Mr. Ramaswamy Ieyngar questioned witness why he did not hand over the letters of Miss Rose to Sub-Inspector Subrachariar. Witness replied that after Sub-Inspector Subrachariar left his house he rumaged his almirah and found Miss Rose's letters. The almirah contained private letters and some Tamil novels.

Did you like an honest man hand over the letters of Miss Rose to the Police?—I did not give.

Why did you not produce the letters on the first enquiry?—My intentions after I found them in the almirah was to produce the same in Court.

Mr. Loveluck, Superintendent of Police, Nilgris, examined as a court witness, deposed:—I came to Coonoor on the 25th September to oppose the bail application. I saw Adolphine Reilly and Marie Reilly at the Coonoor Police Station that day. Adolphine then told me that Marie had told her that she had actually been ravished by Rungaswamy. Adolphine said she had not told the inspector and that she did not wish it made public if it could be avoided. I did not enter "rape" at once in the record as I wished to consult the District Magistrate and the Inspector-General of Police as to the policy of bringing in the question of rape. I consulted the District Magistrate. I directed the inspector to enter the charge of rape. I saw Adolphine Reilly about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 8th September at "Sims Park" bangalow. She complained her sister had been induced to leave home for illicit purposes and she said she suspected Marie was being kept concealed in Connemara Cottage on Barlow Road. I asked her to go to the Coonoor Police Station saying I would follow and would record her complaint. Miss Adolphine Reilly gave a complaint at the station. The inspector recorded it. I then went with her. Sub-Inspector Subrachariar and Inspector Wilkins came to Connemara Cottage. On the way we saw a man running along Barlow Road. Suspecting he might be going to give a warning I sent Adolphine Reilly and the sub-inspector ahead. As we got to the house I myself went behind to see that none escaped or was taken away that side. I had not been there two minutes when they called out that Marie Reilly had been found under a bed. I then went inside and saw Marie Reilly who was in her night dress. She was hysterical. She would listen to no one but was shouting. I noticed the doors of the bedrooms were closed and the window locked up with some sort of thick white cloth apparently to prevent any one looking in. There were two beds in the room. Before going inside I met Mrs. Newman on the front verandah. That was even before I went round to the back. I asked her if Marie Reilly was in the house. She said no.

MALABAR FISHERY WORKS.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Nov. 1.

The Fishery Works in Malabar, it is understood, are making satisfactory progress under Sir Fredrick Nicholson's guidance. At Tanur fish curing is carried on, while, at Begpore canning is in operation. Sir Fredrick has introduced valuable improvements in the method of curing and salting fish and has also succeeded in turning out fish manure on a commercial scale of a quality very superior to anything which has been hitherto produced in India. Extracting oil from fish, Sir Fredrick has saved a valuable by-product and at the same time improved the manurial value of the fish out of which oil has been completely removed. The oil is in turn utilised for making soaps and under suitable treatment can also be turned into stearine for candles and similar purposes.

In the canning works Sir Fredrick Nicholson is turning out canned sardines of an excellent quality and his only difficulty, it is understood, is that he cannot adequately meet all the demand just at present but improved machinery is being obtained in order to enable him to increase the outturn.

A dacoity is reported from a village named Gorobandâ in th district of Nadia, (Bengal). On the night of the 27th October last about a dozen persons entered the house of one Purna Chandra Rakhia and after assaulting inmates decamped with several thousand rupees. No arrest has been made.

INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Let me thank you for publishing my letter which appeared in your valued journal of the 27th instant. Another article has appeared in your issue of the 28th instant. My object in writing is to prevent your readers if possible from being misled by you or by Mr. Wacha. You say "the commonest intelligence suggests that the less people are dependent upon foreign commodities, the better." Has any country in the world, including England, achieved that happy end more or less without Protection? And yet poor India, intellectually and physically, is asked to achieve this miracle without protection by text-book Free traders like Mr. Wacha. It is a matter of common knowledge that England built up her industries through protection, and what is more, and it will surprise you to hear it, she is to-day to my mind protecting her labour and her manufacture. You say,,

"But it should be borne in mind that six principal commodities actually contributed to the extent of 131 crores out of 183 crores of imports for 1913-14 as follows:—

Cotton fabrics of all kinds ...	66 crores.
Metals, metal manufactures and cutlery	28 ,,
Sugar	15 ,,
Railway Plant	10 ,,
Machinery	8 ,,
Oils	4 ,,

We will first take machinery itself, textile, electric, and so on. Have patriotic industrialists done anything to solve the question as regards this one item only out of the six so largely imported here? It is a modest sum of 8 crores. Have the reformers investigated and ascertained how much of this machinery India is capable of producing to-day or to-morrow or ten years hence, so as to reduce the imports?"

You are as green as my friend Mr. Wacha. Protection is not intended for drawing sunbeams from cucumbers. If there was a 30 per cent. import duty on machinery, we would not be able to manufacture any at home. We are not laid out for it. We are wanting in labour and skill and knowledge which would enable us to produce machinery for a small home market. We would be on a fool's errand even if we tried it, and the Government would be equally foolish if they protected us to the extent of 30 per cent. which would be a burden to our industry instead of a help. I again repeat that protection is not intended for drawing sunbeams from cucumbers, but to help us to achieve such industrial results in quick time for which we are already laid out. The same fallacy you are displaying when you are talking about metals, when you talk about cotton fabrics. You say,

"above all there are the 66 crores of cotton fabrics, 97 per cent. of which comes from the United Kingdom. Between 1860 and now we have by dint of perseverance established 280 cotton mills. From merely rudimentary spinning and weaving of coarse counts and coarse cloth we are able to produce a fair quantity of finer goods and an immense quantity of coloured goods unknown twelve years ago, and are beginning to have an excellent manufacture in bleached goods."

And you also say that the more Indian mills produce cotton fabrics, the more imports have come in. You say that in 1902 our imports came to 35 crores; in 1914 they were 66 crores. You ask, why so? Is it not phenomenal? Now this question is an absurd one. You admit that we have made very great progress, but you also say that the Lancashire imports have also doubled, and why should you be surprised at that? You know that you are on a Free Trade basis, but if you had moderate protection, you would have wiped Lancashire out, and Lancashire knows it, if you do not. Why did she insist on a 3½ per cent. excise duty on our cloth? She knew that we were well adapted, naturally and otherwise, for supplanting Lancashire, and she wisely insisted, seeing the future potentialities before us that India should be severely handicapped. If there was no handicap even of this small 3½ per cent., our progress would have been not only satisfactory as you opine, but highly satisfactory. In my opinion, in ten years' time with a ten per cent. import duty, Lancashire imports would disappear by 80 per cent. Why make us produce machinery about which we know nothing, and electric plant, and dabble in metals, when with a small help in the shape of import duties we can swamp Lancashire in cotton fabrics? You remember the controversy between Mr. Bonar Law and Lord Crewe. The former said that England knew that she had imposed Free Trade in India for England's benefit, and he wanted that benefit as the price of peace and progress which England had given us. Lord Crewe resented this statement, and he said that England should always say that Free Trade was good for India, and England imposed it as India's disinterested trustee. I am anxious to bring this long letter to a close. In one of your articles you talked of "justifiable protection" because Japan was sending to this country piece-goods and hosiery in larger quantities every year, and in your article under review you acknowledge that 97 per cent. of our cotton imports come from Great Britain and 3 per cent. from abroad. Japan then on your own showing was having a fraction of this 3 per cent. And is it for this you were whining in your article, justifiable protection?—Yours, etc.,

JAMSETJI ARDASEER WADIA.

Matheran, 31st Oct. 1915.

THE DELHI SEASON.

NOTABLE ARRIVALS.

(News Bureau.)

DELHI, Nov. 1.

The Government of India offices will fully reopen here to-morrow and a large number of officials arrived here this morning including the Hon Sir William Clark, the Hon. Sir Ali Imam and Sir Sankaran Nair. Sir Sankaran takes over the charge of the Education Department to-morrow, and will occupy Sir Ali Imam's residence at Alipur Road.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The death occurred yesterday afternoon of Brother Gabriel D. O'Farrel, Principal, St. Joseph's College, Coonoor.

Mr. Justice Spencer of the Madras High Court has been seriously ill and will have to avail himself of some leave.

The Madras Government hope to obtain before long the services of a suitable officer as Deputy Director of Agriculture in charge of cattle breeding.

Basanto Kumar Mazumdar, a talukdar of Comilla, has been ordered to be interned at Barrackpore. He left Comilla on Sunday night with two servants. He will probably get a monthly allowance.

The Reception Committee has unanimously suggested the Hon. Rai Bahadur Shukul of Seehora for the presidentship of the ensuing session of the Central Provinces Provincial Conference.

The "Liberty" leaflets were found on the walls of public offices at Suri in the district of Birbhoon, (Bengal) on Saturday last. Some copies were also distributed to the public early in the morning. They were all destroyed.

Subject to the usual conditions, appointments on probation as Assistant Traffic Superintendents on State Railways are being offered by the Railway Board to Mr. Asad Mohomed Ali, B.A., Mr. Ajoy Kumer Gupta, B.A., Mr. Aminulla Khan, B.A., and Mr. Potab Chandra Chopra, B.A.

The application of Bimal Chandra Mukherji to the High Court for transfer of his case from the file of the Joint Magistrate of Benares having been rejected, the accused and his counsel appeared yesterday before Mr. A. Hamilton, I.C.S., as directed. The Court fixed November 10th as the next date of hearing.

In a report on the working of the Irrigation Boards started recently in Nellore district for controlling water supply, the Board of Revenue of Madras says that great satisfaction has been, except in one case, expressed by all officers, the Board itself being of opinion that these have been a success and deserve to be encouraged elsewhere.

The Bihar Government has ordered the excavation of the site of the old Buddhist University of Nalanda which is situated at Borgaon on the Bihar-Bakhtiarpur Light Railway between Bihar town and Rajgir in the district of Patna. The excavations commence this winter and will be under Dr. Spooner who is in charge of the Pataliputra excavations.

Further references are being made to the Secretary of State about the permanent strength of the Bengal High Court and thus the final decision will be delayed for some time. The stay at Home of Sir Lancelot Sanderson, Chief Justice-designate, will afford an opportunity to the India Office to discuss the question with him as also with Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the retiring Chief Justice.

The tribe of Pardis in the Nizam's Dominions were classed among criminal tribes for a period of three years. Prior to the expiry of this period his Highness' Government have issued an order extending the period for three years more. At the same time it is ordered that all Pardis found to be living an honest life with sufficient lawful means of livelihood should be exempted from the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act and their names omitted from the final registration.

The Chief of Sangli, has given a donation of Rs. 3,000 to the Poona Seva Sadan towards its building fund and an annual grant of Rs. 200 tenable for three years towards its maintenance charges. Prof. Karve's Hindu Widows' Home has also been the recipient of a non-recurring grant of Rs. 3,000 and an annual grant of Rs. 240. The Deccan Education Society Navin Mara has also benefited by the Chief's generosity to the extent of Rs. 400. The Hadapsar Co-operative Society has received Rs. 125.

THE CALCUTTA OUTRAGE.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

At the Corner's Court this evening an inquest was held on the body of Sub-Inspector Girindra Nath Bannerjee who was recently shot dead in a house in the northern part of the city. Medical evidence gave a detailed description of the wounds which showed that death was instantaneous.

Sub-Inspector Jiban Krishna Banerjee deposed that on the night of the occurrence they were sitting in his house in Masjidbari Street when he noticed a youth who took a glance at them and then fired a shot at the deceased. Thinking that anarchists had come witness and his companions tried to go inside the house. The youth followed them and continued firing. They went upstairs and shut the door. The deceased died shortly afterwards. He noticed Upendra Babu bleeding profusely. A hue and cry was raised but for half an hour no one came. Subsequently information was lodged at the police station.

After some formal evidence the enquiry was adjourned.

CALCUTTA AND YELLOW FEVER.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

Towards the beginning of this year in accordance with instructions from the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Major Christophers proceeded to Calcutta with a view to advising upon the best methods of carrying out investigations of the stegmyia problem in Calcutta. Major Christophers has submitted a lengthy report in the course of which he says that the port portion of Calcutta is the most critical part of Calcutta as regards the introduction of yellow fever, and recommends that an anti-stegomyia campaign under a special officer of sufficient calibre should be commenced in the port before any operations on a large scale are started in the city. The Health Officer of Calcutta discussed this question with the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal and they were in entire agreement with Major Christophers.

BOMBAY AND THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.

THE STORY OF AN INTRIGUE.

MR. WAZIR HASAN'S REVELATIONS.

BOMBAY LEADERS' "VOLTE FACE."

The question of holding the next sessions of All-India Moslem League at Bombay next Christmas week comes up for consideration of the Council of the League on November 10th at Lucknow. The Honorary Secretary has circulated along with the Agenda a lengthy note explaining clearly how the invitation on behalf of the Bombay Muslim leaders to the Council to hold the next league meeting in this city was sent, how before its issue the matter was first mooted by H. H. the Aga Khan last March in Delhi in the presence of the Raja of Mahumadabad and Messrs. Nabiulla and Wazir Hasan, how H. H. the Aga Khan and Mr. Wazir Hasan discussed the question with Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy who approved the proposal with alacrity and evident enthusiasm and promised to send a formal requisition to the League signed by a large number of prominent Bombay Mussalmans; how subsequently Mr. Suleman Cassam Haji Mitha, Sir Fazulbhoy and others opposed the holding of the session, how the columns of some papers were used to create a faction by wire-pullers, how their position was assailed by Mr. Jinnah, how seceders took shelter under the fear of offending official susceptibilities behind the common cry of "embarrassing the Government if the sessions be held this year at Bombay before the end of the war."

The following is Mr. Wazir Hassan's Note:—

A combination of circumstances, which I shall explain later on both in their origin and scope, have brought the question of holding the next annual session of the All India Muslem League in Bombay, prominently before the constituents of the League and the Muslem public in general. A controversy, not wholly free from partisan bias, has unfortunately grown up around it; and unless the matter is settled with decision and promptitude, there is a danger lest the vital interests of the community should be placed in jeopardy. Efforts to mislead and manipulate public opinion have of late been in evidence in growing measure. Unveiled tactics reinforced with arguments of mixed parentage and alarmist hue have been freely resorted to with an intention most probably no other than to paralyse all political activities of the Mussalmans and sidetrack their energies into barren grooves. It has become imperative, in view of all this, to state the facts in full and place the issue in its true perspective, before the public. It is only when the air has been rid of wild and irresponsible talk and the question is viewed in its essential bearings that the constituents of the League will be able to judge the situation aright and arrive at a decision that will be in consonance with the true and abiding interest of the community, and the dignity of the League.

It is important to remember at the outset that the idea of holding the next annual session of the League in Bombay was first mooted by his Highness the Aga Khan about the middle of March last in Delhi in the presence of the Hon. the Raja Saheb of Mahmudabad, Mr. Nabi Ullah and myself. His Highness dwelt on the obvious advantages of holding a meeting of the League in Bombay and there was everything in the idea to commend itself to the unanimous approval of us all. Immediately after, his Highness and I drove to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's rooms at the Metcalfe House, where we placed the proposal before Sir Fazulbhoy with a view to enlist his co-operation and help. Sir Fazulbhoy approved the proposal with alacrity and evident enthusiasm and promised, as soon as he returned to Bombay, to send a formal requisition to the League, signed by a large number of prominent and leading Mussalmans of the place, to hold its annual session there.

MATTER LEFT TO MR. JINNAH.

Sir Fazulbhoy is, however, a man of scant leisure and his diverse business occupations apparently left him little time after his return to Bombay to carry out the undertaking he had given us at Delhi. He left the matter, it seems, to Mr. Mohamed Ali Jinnah, who set himself to work with characteristic single-mindedness and zeal. On the 26th April 1915 he sent a letter to my address as Honorary Secretary of the All India Muslem League enclosing therewith a formal invitation signed by 33 leading Mussalmans of Bombay. Mr. Jinnah pointed out in his letter the "feeling in favour of holding the next meeting of the League in Bombay during the Christmas holidays of this year." He desired me to place the matter before the Council of the League as soon as possible and inform him of its decision. The requisition received in the office of the League was as follows:—

Bombay, 12th April, 1915.

To the Honorary Secretary, All India Moslem League, Lucknow.

DEAR SIR,—We believe that there is a strong feeling and desire amongst the Mussalmans generally all over this country and in particular amongst those of Bombay that the All India Moslem League should hold its next meeting in Bombay. Out of regard for and in response to those feelings we the under-mentioned signatories beg most cordially to invite the All India Moslem League to Bombay this year and to meet here during the Chritmas holidays and request you to place this matter before the Council of the All India Moslem League for their acceptance. Trusting that it will meet with their approval and sanction.

We are, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM.
(Sd.) M. A. JINNAH.
(Sd.) ABOOBAKHER ABDERREHMAN.
(Sd.) KAZI KABIRUDDIN.
(Sd.) ABDUL KADIR HAJI ESMANI.
(Sd.) CASSAMALLY JAIRAZBHOY.
(Sd.) FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.
(Sd.) MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY.
(Sd.) SALEBHOY K. BARODAWALLA.
(Sd.) SYED ALI EL EDROOS.
(Sd.) MAHOMED HAJEEBHOY.
(Sd.) FAZALBHOY J. LALJEE.
(Sd.) H. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHID.
(Sd.) ABDOOLABHOY LALLJEE.
(Sd.) MIA MAHOMED HAJI JANMAHMED CHOTANI.
(Sd.) SAYED GULAM MAHAMED REFAIE.
(Sd.) HAKIM MAHOMED DAYAM.
(Sd.) RAHIMULLA CURRIMBHOY.
(Sd.) JAFFER HAJEEBHOY.
(Sd.) SHERRIF D. CANJEE.
(Sd.) ABDOOLA ABDUL RAHIM.
(Sd.) M. R. SAYANI.
(Sd.) M. H. MUCKBA.
(Sd.) ABDULSATTAR A. GAYA.
(Sd.) ABDUL KADIR KHATKHATAY.
(Sd.) M. A. KHADWANI.
(Sd.) HAJI AHMED DEWJEE.
(Sd.) MIRZA ALI MOHAMED KHAN.
(Sd.) .....
(Sd.)
(Sd.)
(Sd.)
(Sd.)

It will be observed that the requisition is couched in unqualified and unambiguous terms. It takes note of a "strong feeling and desire amongst the Mussalmans generally all over the country and in particular amongst those of Bombay, that the All India Moslem League should hold its next meeting in Bombay." In view of this feeling and desire the signatories "beg most cordially to invite the All India Moslem League to Bombay this year." There is absolutely nothing in this requisition to suggest however, remotely that the matter had not been thoroughly considered and definitely decided by those whose signatures are affixed to it.

UNANIMITY OF THE COUNCIL.

On the receipt of this requisition, I issued an Agenda on the 15th May 1915, calling a meeting of the Council of the League for 6th June 1915 to consider among other matters, "the fixing of a place for holding the next Annual Session of the All-India Moslem League." A copy of the invitation received from the Bombay Mohamedans, was sent along with the Agenda to individual members of the Council who were requested to attend the meeting or sent their written opinions on the subject. Forty-three members of the Council sent their written opinions up to the end of May, all of whom urged the acceptance of the Bombay invitation; with the exception of Mr. S. M. Naim, Bar-at-Law of Bhagalpore, who declared himself as "opposed to the holding of the Session of the League as long as the war lasts." Nawab Zulfikar Ali Khan Saheb also conditioned his acceptance with a proviso. He favoured "the opinion for holding a meeting next time in Bombay, if there is nothing which makes it inexpedient to hold a meeting." Among the forty-one members of the Council who sent unconditional votes in favour of the proposal to hold the next Annual Session of the League in Bombay it is interesting to note the name of the Hon. Mr. Mohamed Shafi, in view of the strange metamorphosis that his opinion on the subject seems to have undergone. As far back as 25th May 1915 he wrote with an evident note of enthusiasm that "the kind invitation of our Bombay friends should be accepted." He apparently entertained no mis-giving then as to the expediency and the need of holding the Annual Session of the League. It should be particularly noted that in giving their unqualified support to the proposal of holding the League in Bombay the forty-one members of the Council referred to above, affirmed also with indirect but unmistakeable emphasis the paramount necessity of the League meeting in Annual Session.

MR. SULEMAN CASSUM MITHA'S OPPOSITION.

I had not the slightest inkling of what in the meantime was brewing in Bombay. A number of influential and leading Bombay Mussalmans had invited the League on the 26th April to meet in their city with every show of public spiritedness and patriotic enthusiasm. Things were moving smoothly and up to 24th May the political barometer in Bombay to all outward seeming recorded "fair." On the 25th May 1915 Mr. Suleman Cassum Haji Mitha wrote a letter to my address enclosing a separate statement of his views on the question of holding the League in Bombay, which sounded the first note of hostility to the movement; and it was through these communications that I first learnt of the existence of a division in the "the desire and feeling" of Bombay Moslem. I reproduc below Mr. Mitha's letter and statement of views:—

Kholsa Mohalla, Pydhoni, Bombay, 25th May 1915.

To The Honorary Secretary, All-India Moslem League, Lucknow.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the notice of meeting of the Council of the All-India Moslem League which is going to be held at the office of the League on the 6th June 1915 at 8 a.m. to consider many questions among which there is a question of the fixing of a place for holding the next Annual Sessions of the All-India Moslem League.

I am entirely opposed to the proposal to hold the All-India Moslem League in Bombay.

Herewith I beg to enclose a letter which you will please kindly place before the Council of the All-India Moslem League for their acceptance. I trust the same will meet with their approval and sanction.—I am, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully.

(Sd.) In Gujrati.
SULEMAN CASSUM HAJI MITHA.

Kholsa Mohalla, Pydhoni, Bombay, 25th May 1915.

To The Honorary Secretary, All-India Moslem League, Lucknow.

Dear Sir,—As far as I believe, the Mahomedans of Bombay are opposed strongly to th holding of the next meeting of the All India Moslem League in Bombay, for the reasons that the present time is very critical owing to the war. There are certain other reasons also on account of which the Mahomedans of Bombay do not desire that the next Sessions should be held in Bombay. No doubt there is a very small minority who are in favour of the same.

Further the signatories of the invitation which has been forwarded to you for the holding of the next Session of the All-India Moslem League in Bombay have also withdrawn their signatures to which I beg to draw your attention and the attention of the Council of the League; and I would also draw their attention to the fact that many Mahomedans from the outset refused to sign the invitation. My firm opinion is that the All-India Moslem League should not hold its next Sessions in Bombay. If it is their pleasure, they might consider the question of making Bombay the meeting-place of the League after the war is finished. If in spite of the views I here put forward you hold the Sessions in Bombay the meeting cannot possibly be regarded as representative by *all* the Mahomedans here, but will be regarded as having been summoned by a small body of persons who do not really represent th community. Summoned to Bombay in such circumstances the meeting cannot but lose weight and will carry no influence with Government.

Here I beg to draw the attention of the League to the fact that it is the bounden duty of all Mahomedans to see that they are firmly united amongst themselves, and that proposals such as this which divide the community into factions should not be tolerated.

In the circumstances if the Council still insists upon holding the League meeting in Bombay, I am sure that the results cannot but be harmful to the League. As stated above party feelings and disputes will be the order of the day and the All-India Moslem League will lose all its importance in the eyes of the Government. I can only conclude by giving you a definite assurance that if the League comes to Bombay, the bulk of the Mahomedans will have nothing to do with it and may do their best to minimise the importance of the Sessions, the invitation to hold the same in Bombay having been signed by most persons, except one or two Khojas, under a misapprehension.—I am, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully.

(Sd.) In Gujrati.
SULEMAN CASSUM HAJI MITHA.

EXAGGERATION AND THREATS.

Mr. Mitha's statement bristles with obvious exaggeration, innuendos and veiled threats which hardly do much credit to a man of his position. He begins by expressing his belief that "the Mohamedans of Bombay are opposed strongly to the holding of the next meeting of the All India Moslem League in Bombay, for the reasons that the present time is very critical owing to war." (I shall deal threadbare with this "reason" later on). Mr. Mitha scrupulously refrains from giving any grounds to prove that his belief is well-founded. He fortifies his belief still further by hinting at "certain other reasons also on account of which the Mohamadans of Bombay do not desire that the next sessions should be held in Bombay." He, however, leaves them unspecified and it is no part of my business to pry into the secret chambers of his mind. After uttering emphatic warnings about the displeasure of Bombay and a certain undesirable change in the attitude of Government if the League is held in his hypersensitive city, he supplies the inevitable moral tag. "It is the bounden duty of all Mohamedens," we are told "to see that they are firmly united amongst themselves, and that proposals such as this which divide the community into factions should not be tolerated." One can hardly fail to admire the courage of Mr. Mitha for inditing these lines after reading his manifesto to the Council of the League almost every word of which breathes denunciation and wrath. Will Mr. Mitha lay his hand on his heart and say that his activities in this connection do not offend against his very excellent doctrine of communal unity? The Musalmans of Bombay were apparently united enough amongst themselves and free from the spirit of faction when they despatched their invitation to the League Office at Lucknow. What has happened in the short interval of a month that ugly faction has reared its head and cloven hoof is visible where all was peace and loving concord? Mr. Mitha winds up his statement by giving me "a definite assurance that if the League comes to Bombay, the bulk of the Mohammadans will have nothing to do with it, and may *do their utmost* to minimise the importance of the Sessions." (The italics are mine). The obvious threat conveyed in these lines is not a little amusing. I may as well give "a definite assurance" that it cannot deter the Council of the League from a course which its sense of public duty may dictate. The spirit and tone of Mr. Mitha's communication can be explained only by the fact that he does not know the English language, and had to rely on some doughty scribe who tried to make up by ill-considered words and windy phrases what he lacked in reasoned expression.

SIR FAZULBHOY'S ATTITUDE.

Immediatedly after the receipt of Mr. Mitha's letter and statement I received a letter from Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy which bore the date of 26th May forwarding to me a copy of his letter to Mr. M. A. Jinnah on the subject of holding the League meeting in Bombay. Both these letters are as follows:—

13, Esplanade Road,
Bombay, 26th May, 1915.

My Dear Mr. Wazir Hassan,—I have received the Agenda of the meeting of the Council of the All-India Moslem League to be held on the 6th of June next, and I notice that one of the items of business is the fixing of a place for holding the next Annual Sessions of the League. I beg to forward, herewith, a copy of a letter I have addressed to Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, in this connection.

I regret I shall not be able to attend the meeting of the Council on the 6th June.—Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.

13, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 26th May, 1915.

My Dear Jinnah,—When we agreed upon a requisition to invite the All-India Moslem League to meet this year in Bombay, I understood that you would obtain the unanimous support, and the signatures of all the leading men in the community, including the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Chinoy, and Mr. Sulaiman Cassum Mitha. I, however, find that they have remained aloof, and not put their signature to the requisition, as they are not in favour of the same. Under the circumstance, you ought not to have sent the invitation to Lucknow, but kept it back in view of the opposition to the movement, and I wish you had informed me about the disagreement before sending the requisition to Lucknow. As I am in Bombay, and in close touch with the public feeling, I find that there is considerable opposition to the proposal, which it would be foolish to ignore. There is a growing feeling in Bombay, that a meeting of the Moslem League is, for political reasons, inadvisable, at a time, when the war with Turkey may still be in progress and when the question of the future of the Caliphate and other matters of the utmost importance to Islam may as yet be undecided.

I believe you will agree with me in informing Mr. Wazir Hassan about the public feeling in Bombay, and about the inadvisability of holding the next Sessions in Bombay. I would have waited to discuss the matter with you when you returned to Bombay, but as the requisition from Bombay will be considered at a meeting of the League on the 6th of June next, I thought it would be better if I informed you immediately of the opposition so that the idea of holding the Sessions in Bombay may be abandoned. I am, therefore, sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Wazir Hassan, so that he may be in possession of the opinion in Bombay, and decide not to hold the League meeting this year.

I have given very careful thought to the whole matter, and I honestly believe that it will be in the best interests of the community itself, if the Sessions were not held this year, looking to the general situation, as it stands to-day.

Hoping you are quite well, and with very kind regards.—I remain, yours sincerely,

(Sd.) FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.

MR. JINNAH'S LETTER.

A few days later I received a copy of the letter written by Mr. Jinnah on 30th May, 1915, in reply to Sir Fazulbhoy's.

It is reproduced below:—

Shoreham Hotel,
Ootacamund 30th May, 1915.

Dear Sir Fazulbhoy,—I am in receipt of yours of the 26th instant and I regret to note several incorrect statements made by you therein. Let me remind you that we discussed the matter at great length and as we were sure of unanimous support for reasons which we all know that we decided to send the requisition round for signatures of leading men and if we got most of them to sign the requisition was to be forwarded to the head quarters and this arrangement I followed most faithfully as will be quite clear to you from what is stated here-in-after.

Now the only man who refused to sign the requisition was Mr. Suleman Cassum Mitha on the ground that it was the function of the provincial league to send the invitation. The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Chinoy expressed his willingness and agreed to sign the requisition but as the same was in circulation it could not be sent to him; in the meantime he left for Poona. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtula was out of Bombay and you know that as I informed you I waited for his return for several days but at last I was leaving for Ootacamund, so the very day I left I forwarded the requisition without these three signatures.

I am sorry to find that you should have thought it proper to write to me such a letter and further still worse, that you should have thought it advisable to send a copy of it to Mr. Wazir Hussan without giving me any opportunity to explain to you why the signatures of these three gentlemen were not obtained. You know I told you that under the rules and constitution of the League it is entirely for the Council of the League to decide where and when they should hold their sessions next.

I don't know why this sudden apprehension and change has come about on your part. You were the greatest supporter of the idea and you even told me that H. H. the Aga Khan had written to you to support the idea. What has stirred you up to think of what the situation may be six months hence. You remember that we discussed that also and let me inform you that in my covering letter to the Secretary of the All-India Moslem League I have made it quite clear that Bombay opinion reserves the liberty of postponing or abandoning the meeting in Bombay if owing to the war or any other cause situation has been created which in the interest of the community demands such a step.

I cannot understand the reason of the so-called opposition you speak of in your letter. If the opposition is that the League should not hold its Sessions at all this year I for one think it is much too soon to decide such a matter now as there are still six months more to think of it. But if the opposition is to the League holding its meeting or Sessions in Bombay I fail to understand the reason of it.

Of course it is for the Council to determine and decide the matter. I am sending a copy of this to Mr. Wazir Hussan so that my part and position may not be misunderstood.—Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) M. A. JINNAH.

From the above quoted correspondence which passed between Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Mr. Jinnah, three definite points emerge clearly into view:—

(1) The invitation to the League was signed with full knowledge of its import and of the outward general situation without qualification or condition of any kind.

(2) Sir Fazulbhoy, who was one of the prime and enthusiastic supporters of the movement at its early stage discovered exactly after a month that "there is a growing feeling in Bombay that a meeting of the Moslem League is, for political reasons, inadvisable at a time, when war with Turkey may still be in progress and when the question of the future of the Caliphate and other matters of the utmost importance to Islam may as yet be undecided."

(3) The "feeling" referred to by Sir Fazulbhoy could not have originated amid conditions that he assigns to it, for these conditions existed in all their vaunted potency and scope even before the requisition was signed.

With these points I shall shortly deal at length

Shortly after Mr Mitha's declaration of views and Sir Fazulbhoy's sudden discovery a brief, little storm burst over the journalistic world of Bombay and angry repudiations and protests hustled freely through the air. A number of gentlemen who had signed the invitation to the League had apparently seceded from the movement and allowed their names to be publicly announced with sundry other remarks purporting to clear their position.

I wish to correct certain misrepresentation of facts which are contained in these paragraphs. It is stated that a copy of the letter alleged to have been sent to Mr. Jinnah by a number of gentlemen on April 27th was duly sent to the Hon. Secretary of the All India Moslem League. No such copy has ever been received by me and by the office of the League. The first official intimation I had from Sir Fazulbhoy about his sudden change of view was through his letter dated 26th May forwarding a copy of his letter of the same date to Mr. Jinnah. Both these communications have been reproduced above. In view of these facts nothing but a deliberate desire to mislead could have prompted the author of the paragraph to say that "the circular letter of invitation appears in the agenda (dated May 15th) of the meeting of the Moslem League to be held at Lucknow on the 6th instant without any mention of the letter of protest sent to Mr. Jinnah or of the letter sent by Sir Fazulbhoy to the Hon. Secretary." The agenda issued on 15th May for a meeting of the Council of the League for 6th June——and not by the way, for "a meeting of the Moslem League"—could not naturally make "any mention of the letter of protest sent to Mr. Jinnah" about whose existence I have up to this time no official knowledge, and Sir Fazulbhoy gave the first intimation of his change of attitude to me through his communication of May 26th. Again, it is stated at the end of the paragraph that the Bombay Presidency Moslem League "has been kept in the dark regarding this movement," and that certain "well-known spokesmen of the community" have been ignored. According to the rules and constitution of the All India Moslem League, the Council of the League is the sole authority competent to determine and decide all matters relating to the annual meeting of the League, and it passes one's understanding why should the Bombay Presidency League feel aggrieved because it has been left out in the settlement of a question in which it has no constitutional voice or concern. As for the "well-known spokesmen of the community," it is manifest from Mr. Jinnah's letter to Sir Fazulbhoy that none of those whose opinion and co-operation were considered to be worth securing "have been ignored."

BOMBAY'S RESPONSIBILITY.

I hope I have now made sufficiently clear the genesis and chequered history of the movement to hold the next annual session of the League in Bombay. But for the unfortunate split in Bombay opinion, things would have moved smoothly and the whole of Moslem India would have been spared the humiliation of having to debate common places afresh and strip platitudes of their adventitious terror while facing the gravest crisis in its political cosmos and environment. How the split came about only the gods can tell, or the men who engineered it. The gentlemen who appear to have seceded from the movement are said to have declared that they signed the requisition to the League under a misapprehension. The plea, however, may be dismissed as unworthy of persons possessing the least grain of intelligence and common sense. There is nothing equivocal in the wording of the invitation. It is as straight, positive and and emphatic as words could make it. It emphasises the existence of "a strong feeling and desire" that the League should be held in Bombay and invites the League to Bombay with unreserved "cordiality." To read into it any suggestion that a previous consideration of the matter by a meeting of Bombay Moslems was a condition precedent to its despatch is to touch the limits of the ludicrous. The senders simply wanted to wriggle out of their original position as best they could and they naturally grasped the first excuse they could lay their hands on to cover this ungainly operation.

The question now remains: why is it that a number of sensible, grave and revered signors have found it necessary to go back all of a sudden on the views and judgment that they had formed after mature consideration on the subject? The times are said to be critical owing to the war, and the Moslem League should not therefore, hold its annual session in Bombay at such a crisis. No more hollow, irrelevant and pernicious cry was, in my opinion, ever raised to darken counsels, thwart public judgment and condemn a whole community of 20 millions to a state of utter inertia. Granting, however, for the sake of argument that the fears professed to have been inspired by the world situation are genuine and without baser alloy, let us briefly examine their real force and meaning. Out of the mass of puerile stuff that has been talked about "critical times" "war" and so forth, I can only extract three general propositions:—

(1) British Empire is at War with Germany, Austria and Turkey.

(2) Mussalmans of India form part of the loyal citizens of the British Empire.

(3) They should do nothing that might embarrass his Majesty's Government or the Government of India in the conduct of the war.

These unimpeachable propositions have, however, furnished material to some superior intelligences to construct the following syllogism which the dull sense of the ordinary mundane logician would vainly endeavour to grasp:—

Major Premiss:—Mussalmans should do nothing to embarras the Government at this crisis.

Minor Premiss:—*The holding of the Moslem League meeting would be embarrassing to Government.*

Conclusion:—Mussalmans should not hold the Moslem League meeting.

In this syllogism it is not clear whether the conclusion gave birth to the minor premiss or the premiss existed before the conclusion.

In any case, one has got to accept the minor premiss boldly and manfully with all its implications if the argument is to hold water. There can be no mental reservations in this case, no slobbering over the logical conclusions of one's attitude which one has not the intellectual probity or courage to face. Shorn of all its verbiage and reduced to its naked audacity "the argument about the war" means that the holding of the annual session of the League would be little better than high treason. It would be as treacherous an act as traffic in contraband, or trading with the enemy or helping the enemy forces or hampering the British and Indian Governments in the defence of India and the Empire. For it would be foolish to imagine that the consideration of the problems of the internal organisation and life by a community can be embarrassing to Government in the conduct of the war. If the colonies can safely formulate demands to safeguard their interests, if the Indian National Congress can meet without any misgivings and give unfettered expression to its views about the needs of the people and urgent administrative reforms, if an Indian Home Rule League can be started in Madras to work with might and main without endangering the safety of the Empire or embarrassing the Indian Government, the Moslem League may surely address itself to its far less ambitious themes and more restricted tasks without destroying the peace of mind of the lowest official in the land.

A "CONVENIENT AFTER-THOUGHT."

Those who have lighted upon this argument about the war know as well as many of us that it is nothing more than a convenient after-thought. The argument existed long before, the requisition to the League was sent. It was there, for what it was worth, fully ten months before the signatories made up their minds to invite the League to their city. It is not a discovery, it is an excuse and a halting and unconvincing one. The real motives which underly the existing opposition are mixed. They include a large element of reactionary thought as well as a highly developed susceptibility to official favours and frowns. The argument about the war, if it is a real argument, should seem to affect the subject matter of the resolutions to be discussed at the meeting, rather than the holding of the meeting at all.

I paid a visit to Bombay in August last with a view to judge personally of the state of things there and try, if possible, to remove the mistaken "feeling" on which the opposition was said to be based. During the whole of my stay it was my misfortune to have failed to come across any "reason" or argument that was based on solid grounds. In the vague apprehensions generally expressed by the opponents of the movement, I could only detect a fugitive fear lest the holding of the annual meeting of the League in Bombay should offend official susceptibilities. In order to remove this wrong and unwarranted impression I interviewed his Excellency the Governor who readily authorised me to contradict the baseless rumours and assure the Mussalmans generally that in his Excellency's opinion the question of holding the League in Bombay was purely for the Mussalmans to decide who were free like other communities to settle their own domestic matters in any way they pleased.

It may be noted that the opposition to the holding of the annual session of the League this year has recently manifested itself in a few localities outside Bombay, though it is confined to a microscopic minority. Prominent among the opponents is the Hon. Khan Bahadur Mr. Mohamed Shafi, who only on 25th May 1915 was in favour of holding the League this year, and holding it in Bombay, but who seems to have changed his mind after the lapse of a few months. I am not in possession of the grounds on which Mr. Shafi may have based his later views. I hope he has better reasons to justify his change of attitude than the "inexpediency" discovered by his Bombay compatriots. In the absence of any explicit declaration from him I have every reason to believe that he still adheres to the creed of the League to which he gave eloquent expression as president of the session held in Lucknow in 1912.

I may also note here that his Highness the Aga Khan in his letter to me received in August expresses himself against the holding of the session of the League this year. The letter is confidential and I do not therefore feel at liberty to disclose the reasons which have led his Highness to change his views on the subject.

SHOULD THE LEAGUE COME TO BOMBAY?

Now I come to the vital qutstion: Should the League be held this year in Bombay? There can hardly be any doubt about the answer which the vital interests of the community demand to this question. A negative answer would spell death to the League and the Moslem political life and future in India would receive a blow from which it may never recover. There is no time for evasions or equivocations. We are passing through a grave epoch which is destined to mould for years to come the political destiny of India. It is for us to actively share in this moulding process and take our part in rough-hewing our own lines of advance. The voices of doubt and fear are the siren cries that would inevitably lure us to self-destruction. An overwhelming majority of educated opinion is in favour of timely action and awaiting the lead that its greatest political organ can give. There can be no going back. In the scheme of human life and nature there is no room for standing still. A political institution is as much subject to the biological laws of growth and decay as any organism in animate or in-animate universe. The League must exercise its function if it is to live a life of vitality, usefulness and power. Otherwise it would meet with the only fate that is reserved for the superfluous and atrophied things in nature.

It is essential that the League should meet this year in Bombay. The Indian National Congress will also hold its annual session there next Christmas. In view of the shifting horizons and broadening political outlook about Indian affairs which has been occasioned by the drawing together of England and India on account of the war, it is in the fitness of things that both the great political organisations of the country should meet in one city and exchange their views, if need be for the good of India as a whole and its people, and also amicably discuss and provide safeguards for the special interests of such a large and important minority as the Mussalmans.

In conclusion I would only point out the urgency of the whole question and the need of prompt decision. There is little time to lose. I have every reason to hope that our decision will be commensurate with the importance of our communal interests and the great and glorious future that under the guidance and generous help of Great Britain awaits this ancient country and its historic people.

One word more and I have done. It would be idle to deny that there are a few reactionaries still sheltering themselves under the wings of the All-India Moslem League who sadly lack the courage of their convictions. They are "willing to wound and yet afraid to strike." They have no sympathy with the principles for which the League stands and are ever ready to undermine its position and defeat its purposes by all manner of tactical manoeuring. It hardly adds to their self-respect and moral stature as public men to simulate the faith that is not within them. I would rather that they tore the masks from their faces

(*Continued on page 5.*)

READ It Here Then SEE It All In Moving Pictures at the IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

The Perils of Pauline

Written by Charles Goddard, the Distinguished Playwright
Co-Author with Paul Dickey, of **"The Misleading Lady," "The Ghost Breaker," "The Man from the Sea," Etc.**

The Perils of Pauline

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Sanford Marvin, a wealthy manufacturer of automobiles, has worn himself out by overwork. His son, Harry, and his adopted daughter, Pauline, love each other, but she wants two years of thrilling experiences seeing life before marrying. Her reason is that she is ambitious to be a writer. Old Mr. Marvin asks to see what she has written. While Pauline and Harry are in search of a magazine containing her story, Mr. Marvin opens the case of a mummy which has just arrived from Egypt. Raymond Owen, his rascally private secretary, helps lift off the front of the case, but leaves the old man to remove the mummy's bandages alone. Mr. Marvin, during a fainting spell sees the half-exposed mummy come to life, step out of her case, take a bracelet from her wrist and try to force it into his nerveless grasp while her lips whisper a strange message from the remote past.

Restored to consciousness by Harry and Pauline, the old man believes it to be a dream until later he finds the identical bracelet on the mummy's skeleton wrist. He promises Pauline one year to see life and places her in the guardianship of Owen. A final heart attack gives him just time to write on the doctor's prescription blank a brief will. Then he dies. A lawyer tells Owen that he would have permanent charge of Pauline's estate if something should happen to her before marriage. Owen conspires with villainous characters to have Pauline killed. Balthazar, the Gypsy chief, allies himself with Owen. The preceding chapters have dealt with the many efforts of the two to accomplish Pauline's end.

In the preceding chapter Pauline overhears Mlle de Longeon, an international spy, plotting to secure the plans of a new torpedo which Ensign Summers, of the United States Navy, has invented. Pauline does not know however, that the conspirators have decided to order Summers' valet, also a spy, to sink the submarine which the ensign commands after stealing and forwarding the coveted plans. Pauline decides to go down in the submarine with Summers to foil the theft. The villainous Owen has in the meantime been let into the secret by Mlle. de Longeon. The following chapter tells of the development of the plot.

(Continued from Monday.)

CHAPTER XXXVI.

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At the dock of the navy yard a submarine lay ready for departure.

There was nothing about its appearance to indicate that its mission was of more than ordinary importance. But it was an unusual thing to see a woman aboard, and the curiosity of the crew was matched by that of the young officers who had come down to see Summers off on his voyage of many chances.

The officers got little reward for their considerate interest. Ensign Summers was engaged. He was explaining to Pauline, as they stood on the deck of the war-craft, the entire history of submarines from the time of Caesar, or Washington, or somebody to the present day. And Pauline was listening with that child-like simplicity which women use for the purpose of making men look foolish.

"By Jove! I thought he was tied, heart and hope, to the lovely foreigner," exclaimed one of the shoreward observers.

"So he is," said another. "But Mlle de Longeon isn't interested in his daily toil. Do you know who the young lady up there is?"

"No. She must have got a dispensation from the Secretary himself to go on this trip."

"So she did—easy as snapping your thumb. She's Miss Pauline Marvin, daughter of the richest man that has died in twenty years."

"Well, Summers is certainly pre-occupied."

"Any man is pre-occupied when a pretty woman seems to be interested in his 'great work.' But don't mistake Summers. La Belle de Longeon has him gyved, shackled and chained."

This comment might have indefinitely continued had not the boat gong sounded the signal of departure.

Summers, with a hasty apology, left Pauline and stepped forward. The engines began to rumble. The deadly and delicate craft—masterpiece of modern naval achievement—drew slowly from the pier.

There was a shout from the pier.

Summers, delivering rapid orders on deck, turned with an expression of annoyance. He saw his faithful man-servant, Catin, out of breath and excited, rushing toward the boat.

Summers ordered the vessel to be stopped. It had moved not more than stepping distance from the pier and in a moment Catin was beside his master on the deck.

"She told me it must"——he paused, gasping for breath.

"Who told you what?" demanded Summers.

"Mlle. de Longeon. I am sure it is a message of importance. She told me I must give it to you before you risked your life on the voyage."

"Mlle. de Longeon," breathed Summers fervently. He caught the letter from the hand of Catin. He read eagerly.

My Hero—I cannot keep the secret any longer. I cannot wait to tell you that it is you I love.

ESTELLE DE LONGEON.

From the intent gaze of his seemingly obsequious servant Summers turned away and walked slowly, dizzily up the deck. The great moment of his life had come to him—the moment of the revelation that he had conquered a woman's heart—the heart of the woman he loved. Many a person might have told him that the conquest was only a dream—even that the heart was not worth conquering—but no person would have dared. There is only one thing more dangerous than a woman scorned; that is a man whom you try to persuade that his love is worthless.

Summers was in an ecstasy. His head swam in a sea of dreams. As he walked up the deck he was oblivious to all the world—even to Pauline, who stood questioning an officer at the rail. The fact that his servant, Catin, slipped silently down the hatchway to the main compartment, and thence on to the pump room at the vessel's bottom, would hardly have interested him—even if he had known it.

"Shall we put off, sir?"

The second officer had approached Summers and saluted.

The Ensign came to himself instantly. "Yes, of course. I put back only for a message—an important message," he said. "My man got off, did he?"

"I think so.

"All right. Go ahead."

Catin, with that rare fortune which sometimes favors the wicked, had chosen precisely the right moment for his ruse. The crew of the submarine were all on deck save those in the engine room, and his quick passage to the vitals of the vessel was unmolested and unseen.

Once in the pump room, he hastily drew from under his coat the bomb which had been placed in his hands at the conference of diplomats. He wound its clock-work spring and placed it beside the pumps.

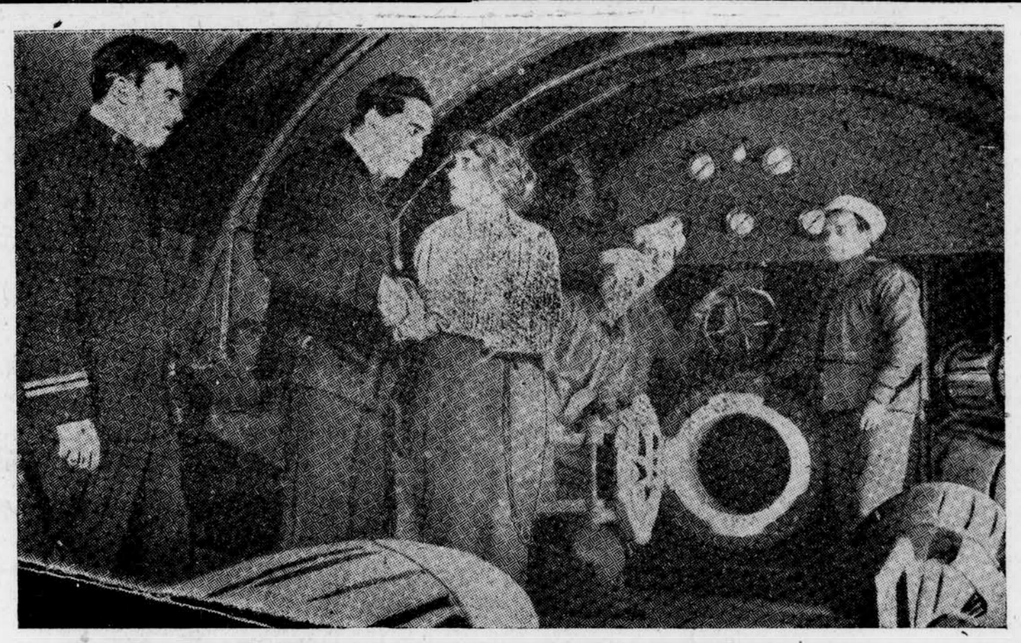
There was a strange look on the man's face as he did this—a look at once proud and pitiful. As he laid the mine of doom for many lives Catin had no sense of treachery or shame. The deed in itself did not lack the dignity of courage. For, with the others, he was planning his own death. And while the others were to die suddenly, ignorant of their peril, Catin was to die in deliberate knowledge of it.

As he placed the bomb in the pit, the vessel was moving rapidly away from the pier.

On deck Pauline was eagerly questioning an under officer about the torpedoes, when Summers came up to them.

"You'll have to come down and see for yourself," he said, overhearing her last question. And he led the way through the conning tower to the main compartment.

"First I'll show you the pump room—the most important part of us," the ensign was saying as Catin, in the boat's bottom, first caught the sound of nearing voices.



This is from the Motion Picture of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players.
Pauline in the Wrecked Submarine Bidding Farewell to the Lieutenant Before She is Blown Through the Torpedo Tube on a Desperate Chance of Rescue.

Catin leaped up the steps from the pump room. He was in the nick of time. A large locker in the main compartment gave him refuge just as Pauline and Summers reached the room.

"The pumps are our life-savers," said Summers, as he directed Pauline down the second ladder. "If they go wrong when we're under water we can't come up."

"And what do you do then?" asked Pauline innocently.

"Oh, just—stay down."

Catin waited breathless in his hiding place until they returned.

"By heaven, they didn't find it!" he breathed eagerly.

Pauline and Ensign Summers returned to the deck. They stood at the rail together, watching the foamy rush of a fast motor boat, when a hail sounded across the water.

A man was standing up in the motor boat and calling through a megaphone.

Summers raised his glasses. "Do you know who that is?" he asked laughingly as he turned to Pauline.

"Of course not. What does he want?"

"It's Harry, and I suspect he wants to take you away from us."

Pauline uttered an exclamation of annoyance. "Isn't he silly!" she cried. "One would think I was a baby, the way he watches me."

The motor boat was rapidly approaching. Soon the voice of Harry could be plainly distinguished.

"Clear your ship; I am going to sink you," he called.

"Cargo too precious this trip; don't do it," answered Summers.

"Let me take the megaphone," demanded Pauline.

"What do you mean by following us?" she cried across the water.

"I don't trust that sardine can, and I want a regular boat on hand when you are wrecked."

"I am very angry with you. It looks as if"——

Her words were drowned in Summers's laughter.

"Never mind. I know a way we can escape from him," he said.

"How?"

"Why, sink the boat."

"That will be splendid."

He stepped aside and gave a terse order. Delightedly, Pauline watched the brief, machine-like movements of the crew trimming the deck. Summers escorted her back to the conning tower. They descended. Within a few moments the wonderful craft was buried under the waves.

"There he is—looking for us," laughed Summers, as he made room for Pauline at the periscope.

Amazed and fascinated, she gazed from what seemed the bottom of the sea out upon the rolling surface of the waves. Harry's motorboat was near by. Harry was standing in the bow, scanning the water with binoculars.

"And he can't see us?" asked Pauline.

"Oh, yes; he'll pick up our periscope after a while. Shall we fire the torpedo at him?"

"Yes, please," said Pauline.

Summers's laugh was cut short. As if someone had taken his jest in earnest and really fired a projectile, the crash of an explosion came from the bottom of the boat.

"Stay here," breathed Summers with a set face as he joined the rush of seamen into the pump room.

But Pauline followed, frightened by the grim alarm of the men.

"An officer, with blanched face but steady voice, came up to meet Summers.

"What was it, Grimes?"

"It seems to have been a bomb, sir. There was no powder down there."

The face of the Ensign darkened with suspicion and alarm.

"A bomb? So they were going after us—the enemy!" he mused. "We'd better get right up and back to port, Grimes."

"I have to report, sir—the pumps are disabled."

Summers turned with a look of pity toward Pauline, who stood at his elbow.

"And we can't get up again?" she questioned.

"There is one chance, but——" He stopped suddenly and listened. "Open that locker," he commanded.

A seaman pulled back the door of the locker and the cringing form and defiant face of Catin came to the astonished view of his master.

The man stepped forward with a smile almost of triumph on his thin features.

"You set off the bomb? YOU wanted to kill ME?"

"I did my duty. I obeyed my orders as you obey your orders. I had no enmity for you. I am, in fact, sorry that you were fool enough not to see that I was a little more than—a valet."

"You are a spy, Catin?"

"Yes, sir. And I have done my work, and I am willing to die with the rest of you.

Pauline drew back, shuddering. She touched Summers' arm.

"Oh, Mr. Summers, I believe——"

"What is it?"

"I believe I know of the plot. I was in the conservatory at the naval ball. A man and—a woman——"

"A woman?"

"Mlle. De Longeon and her diplomatic friend—you remember."

"Yes—well?"

They talked together in whispers. The man said "The thing will be done on Submarine B-2 to-morrow."

A look of agony that the fear of death could not have caused came over the face of the young Ensign.

"Mlle. De Longeon? No! Not she! Not she!"

"Yes, Mlle. De Longeon," sneered Catin stepping nearer. "Mlle. De Longeon is the principal proof of my statement that you are a fool. Mlle. De Longeon recommended me to you as a capable valet, did she not? Mlle. De Longeon frequently was your guest. Now Mlle. De Longeon has the plans of your submarine and your torpedo—plans which I took the liberty of removing from the little cupboard over the desk in your workroom."

Impulsively Summers sprang forward as if to crush the man with a blow. But he recovered himself.

"I should have told. I should have told you," wailed Pauline.

"How should you have known?" breathed Summers. His chagrin had come in double measure. In a moment he had lost his life work and his love.

Suddenly he straightened himself. The soldier in him mastered the man.

"There is still a chance—one little chance," he said.

"To get out?" cried Pauline.

"Yes—through the torpedo tube."

She shuddered.

"I am going to make you do it," he said, "because it is the only chance. The man will follow you. Harry's boat will be near."

"And you?"

"I do not matter any more," he answered. Come."

A gunner opened the great tube as Summers led Pauline into the torpedo room. Obediently she entered the strange passage-way of peril and of hope.

"Goodby," he said, "and good luck."

"Goodby," she answered. "You are a brave man. You are as brave—you are as fine—as Harry."

From the end of the torpedo tube a woman's form shot to the surface of the water. Choking, dazed, but still courageous, Pauline tried to turn on her back and gain breath. But they were well out to sea and the waves were crushing.

"What is that?" asked Harry, pointing and passing his glasses to the boatman.

The man looked and without a word swung the craft about and put the engine at top speed.

Within a few moments they had reached Pauline. Harry's strong arms drew her from the water.

"My darling, what has happened?" he gasped.

"Don't think of me—think of them!" she begged, weakly. "They were trapped down there. There was a bomb—a plot—the machinery is ruined. Harry, help them!"

His first attention was toward her, but as she came quickly to self-command and continued her pleadings he, too, became concerned for the lost crew.

The boatman had overheard Pauline's first cry of appeal, and now he came forward respectfully. "There's a revenue cutter—the Iroquois—coming out," he said, significantly.

Harry looked. "Splendid!" he cried. "Can we signal her?"

"No, but we can catch her?"

Shouts from a speeding motorboat brought the Government vessel to a stop. Officers came to the rail and helped Harry and Pauline to the deck.

"Ensign Summers and his crew are sunk in their submarine. The pumps are gone. There was a bomb explosion. Can you get help?"

"Where are they?

"You can pick up their buoy with a glass—there."

The chief officer looked through his glass. "Yes," he said. "You'll come aboard, or keep your own boat?"

"We've got another piece of work to do—if we can leave our friends to your guarding," said Harry.

"We'll have the wrecking tugs and divers in twenty minutes."

Harry and Pauline climbed back to the motorboat and sped up to the bay.

"What did you mean—another piece of work?" asked Pauline as she clung to his arm.

"My car is at the Navy Yard pier," was his only answer.

She still clung to him in tremulous uncertainty as the motor sped them up through Broadway, into Fifth avenue, and on to the door of Mlle. De Longeon's hotel.

Mlle. De Longeon had a distinguished visitor. He was no other than the diplomatic grandee who had held the confidential conference with her in the conservatory at the naval ball.

"And you have the plans actually in your possession?" he said.

"Yes. It has been a tedious process. It was easy to make him fall in love, but he is so fearfully scrupulous about his work. It took even his valet three months to locate the secret hiding place of the papers."

"A little more caution mingled with his scruples and he would not now be dead at the bottom of the bay."

"Oh, this is the day, is it? asked Mlle. De Longeon, wearily. "After all, it is rather cruel to Catin."

"To die for his country?"

"Nonsense! He dies because he knows he would be killed in a crueller way if he refused to obey you."

The diplomat smiled. "Will you give me the plans?"

"Yes—why, Marie, what is it?"

A maid had entered with cards.

"I am not at home to-day."

"It has been a splendid achievement, Mademoiselle," he said, enthusiastically. "I shall see that—what?—who is this?"

Both turned, perturbed at the rushing entrance of Harry and Pauline Marvin.

"Marie, Marie, I told you that I was at home to no one!" screamed Mlle. De Longeon.

"How dare you intrude in these apartments?" demanded the diplomat.

"I dare, because I want those papers," declared Harry.

The packet was still in the hands of the distinguished foreigner. He made to thrust it into his pocket, but Harry was upon him. They clinched in a desperate encounter.

With a last subtle ruse the diplomat drew the packet from his breast and flung it across the room toward Mlle. De Longeon. She pounced upon it. But Pauline was beside her. Stronger both in body and in spirit than the adventuress, she grasped the wrists of Mlle. De Longeon.

Harry hurled his antagonist, an exhausted wreck, to the floor. He sprang to the side of Pauline. It took hardly a firm hand to cast aside Mlle. De Longeon. He picked up the packet from the floor and guided Pauline from the room.

A revenue cutter was landing a group of faint and silent men at the pier of the Navy Yard when an automobile flashed in.

"Hurrah! They did it! You're safe!" cried Pauline, rushing past Harry to greet Ensign Summers.

The officer took her extended hands gratefully, but there was no light in his eyes as he answered.

"Safe—and dishonored," he said. "I am only glad for my men."

"Why dishonored?" asked Harry.

"Don't you understand?"

"The man," said Pauline, curiously—"the man who placed the bomb? Where is he?"

"Dead," said Summers. "He broke the tube after you were released and then attacked me with a knife. I killed him. I don't quite know why I killed him. It would have been so much better if he had killed me."

(To be Continued.)

This story will be shown in pictures on 6th November.

This is from the Motion Picture of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players.
Pauline Wins Her Fight to go Down in the Doomed Submarine While Owen and the International Spy Listen.

This is from the Motion Picture of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players.
The Crew of the Submarine Hear the Bomb that wrecks it.

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BALKAN CRISIS.

SIR E. GREY'S EXPLANATION.

EXPEDITION BASED ON SOUND STRATEGY.

ALLIES IN COMPLETE ACCORD.

(Later than the Mail.)

Sir Edward Grey made his promised statement on the situation in the Balkans before a crowded House of Commons on Oct. 14. He was greeted with loud cheers. He said:—

"I am going to make a statement, not on the military but on the diplomatic side of the Balkan situation. I am quite aware that many criticisms have lately appeared in some quarters of the Press on the conduct of our diplomacy since the war, especially in relation to the Balkans. I do not propose to touch on those criticisms in any way, not because I think nothing is to be gained from considering the criticism or because I think no answer can be given, but, as the Prime Minister has suggested, this is too delicate a time to have a discussion, and I propose to confine myself to a bare statement of our diplomatic policy in the Near East, while commenting on it as little as possible.

"At the outset of the war Serbia was the only Balkan country engaged in it. We desired that the war should not spread in the Near East, and we did not seek then to bring any other country into it, lest by bringing one country in on our side we should provoke a conflict with another and so enlarge the area of the war. Therefore, in common with our Allies, on the outbreak of the war we assured Turkey that if she remained neutral we, when considering the terms of peace, would see that Turkey in Turkish territory did not suffer. This situation was, of course, completely changed by the entry of Turkey into the war.

"For some time Turkey resisted Teutonic pressure, but when Turkish ships were forced by German officers to fire on Russian ports and shipping without provocation war, of course, ensued, and all the obligations of the Allies towards Turkey ceased. That was the first change in the situation.

WORKED FOR AGREEMENT.

"We then concentrated—when I say we I mean the Allies—on working for Balkan agreement. This could only be secured by the satisfaction of the reasonable hopes and aspirations of all the Balkan States, including Bulgaria. Mutual concessions were necessary to secure such an agreement in things which required mutual consent, and we used all our influence to secure this consent among them. But, unfortunately, owing to past circumstances, the feeling between the Balkan States was not one of union, but acute division, and the policy of encouraging that division and embittering the relations between them was infinitely easier than that of reconciling them and securing union.

"In my opinion it is clear that nothing but a decided preponderating advantage for the Allies in the course of the military events of Europe during the last few months would have enabled us to make the policy of a Balkan union prevail over the opposite policy of bringing about a Balkan war, and it is the latter policy that the Sovereigns and Governments of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Bulgaria—Sovereigns and Governments—(cheers)—have succeeded in carrying into effect.

BULGARIA'S DEMANDS.

"We were given to understand that in order to secure Balkan union there were certain concessions that Bulgaria would require, especially in Thrace and Macedonia. The Allies were ready to do all in their power to obtain these things, but to obtain the consent of Serbia and Greece to the concessions it was essential that as a preliminary Bulgaria should take side with the Allies against Turkey. In other words, if Bulgaria was to realise her hopes, she must co-operate in the common cause on which were based the hopes and aspirations of the other neighbouring States engaged, who were to make concessions to her.

"I need not enter upon what those hopes and aspirations of each side were in detail. It will be enough to say that what were described as reasonable hopes and aspirations were, in the main, founded upon the principle of peoples of the same race, the same sentiment, and the same religion, being joined in that State under that Government which was most akin to them. We were given to understand in the course of negotiations that, except as regards Thrace, the Central Powers of Germany and Austria offered more to Bulgaria as the price of her neutrality than the Allies promised, or could in fairness to others promise, on condition that Bulgaria joined them.

"I have seen it stated lately that no secret treaty exists between Bulgaria and the Central Powers. I do not know whether this is intended to mean that no solemn promise or condition exists.

"It is asking a little too much to ask us to believe that Bulgaria, who had large promises from the Central Powers for neutrality, has been induced to enter into the war without any promise at all. These promises, whatever they are, must have been given her by the Central Powers at the expense of her neighbours, without, of course, any corresponding advantages to them.

"Throughout all this, we have remained in the most friendly relations with Rumania, who has been entirely favourable to the policy of promoting an agreement between her neighbours in the Balkans and has shown a readiness, according to our information, in all her dealings with them to promote the same policy which we were pursuing, which was that of a Balkan agreement, not a Balkan division. And the Allies themselves have remained united in their diplomatic efforts.

SERBIA'S ACUTE STRUGGLE.

"Now I come to the critical question—that of the acute struggle in which Serbia is engaged. Before the war we had no previous alliance or engagement with Serbia, but throughout the war we, naturally, in common with our Allies, have given her all the assistance in our power as an ally. The geographical position of Serbia and the use of our forces elsewhere have necessarily made the assistance limited but all that could be given since the outbreak of war has been given freely and unconditionally by the Allies to Serbia.

"Last winter, it will be within the recollection of everybody, there was an acute crisis in the military position of Serbia. She had to evacuate Belgrade and retire on her own territory before superior forces.

"It was impossible for her then to receive any assistance by the despatch of troops from outside, but the skill and courage with which she turned upon her enemies drove them out of her country. (Cheers.)

"One of the most outstanding and remarkable things that had so far happened in the war was that again a crisis was upon Serbia, which she was meeting with the same splendid courage. But this time the entry of Bulgaria into the war against Serbia makes a great difference in the situation.

SERBO-GREEK INTERESTS ONE.

"The attack on Serbia by Bulgaria raises the question of the treaty obligations between Greece and Serbia. For the attitude and intentions of the Greek Government at the moment and the feeling of the Greek people I can only refer to the speeches of M. Zaimis and M. Venizelos, which were recently published in the Press. But it must be obvious to everyone that the interest of Greece and Serbia is now one, and in the long run they stand or fall together. As it is through Greek territory alone that practical assistance can be given by the Allies to Serbia, such help as it was in their power to give at once the Allies desired to give in this way to Greece and Serbia, and they accordingly sent such French and British troops as were immediately available to Salonica.

"Greece ordered mobilisation in consequence of the Bulgarian mobilisation. She made a formal protest when the first of the Allied troops arrived, but that assistance given in this way is welcomed is sufficiently proved by the circumstances of the landing the reception of the troops, and the facilities for continuing disembarkation that have been given.

Indeed, in view of the treaty, how could there be any other attitude on the part of Greece to Serbia, to meet an attack by Bulgaria.

SOUND MILITARY STRATEGY.

"In the steps taken thus far we have acted in co-operation with France, and the co-operation of Russian troops is promised as soon as they are available. The military measures that can best be adopted are subject to continued attention by the military authorities of the Allies and will be taken in closest consultation with each other. It is not my province, and it would not be expedient for me to make a public disclosure of these military plans. I can only say that in my opinion they will be based on principles of sound strategy.

"Serbia is fighting for national existence. With her the struggle is intense and acute, and all of us are fighting the same struggle for ourselves. The struggle is one, the issue is one, in whatever theatre of war it is taking place. It is a fight for the right to live, not under the shadow of Prussian militarism, which does not observe the ordinary rules of humanity and war, but to leave us free from menace and oppression. (Cheers.)

LORD LANSDOWNE ON CRITICAL SITUATION.

In the House of Lords Lord Crewe made a similar statement to that of Sir Edward Grey and deprecated any regular debate.

Lord Morley said the affairs in the Balkans marked the opening of an extremely momentous event. We were adding another campaign to the operations in the Dardanelles. Were we, by that, dissipating and dispersing the military forces necessary for fighting in the decisive field—the western front? He wished he could have information as to the number and constitution of the Allied forces, the terms of the Russian and Italian co-operation, and the prospects of Rumanian and Greek adhesion to our cause.

Lord St. Davids said the only thing which could justify silence was success.

Lord Devonport said that if public opinion were constantly repressed there might be an explosion.

Lord Milner asked if the Government, now the disastrous new situation in the Balkans had arisen, was considering the question of withdrawing troops from the Dardanelles, the contemplation of which was now hopeless.

Lord Lansdowne said it would be most improper, and unpatriotic to press for a reply. The situation was novel and critical. The entrance of Bulgaria into the field as one of our opponents was a new and certainly an unfortunate factor. The attitude of Greece at this moment was another new factor. We were committed to new operations, constituting a new situation, which was now being examined in all its bearings by the military authorities of the Allies. While that was proceeding he strongly submitted that it would be most unfortunate for that House to pass a judgment on the issue, or attempt to reveal, in anticipation, what might be the future conduct of the operation.

Lord Midleton suggested a secret session.

Lord Crewe said it was not feasible.

Lord Ribblesdale asked when we were going to get more comfortably into our saddle.

No other peer rising, the House passed to the next business.

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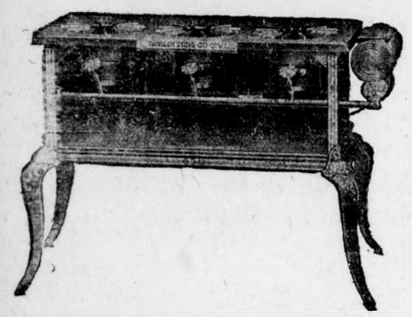

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